

TEACHERS FORM  
BOARD TO DEVISE  
PEACE TRAINING

Toronto Conference Establishes World Committee on Peace Education

CLOSING SESSION  
OF PARLEY HELD

Educational Attaches at the Consulates Proposed by Greek Scholar

By a Staff Correspondent

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 12.—The real pioneering character of the World Federation of Education Associations, now coming toward the close of its second biennial conference, was made abundantly clear this afternoon, when a large number of distinguished educators from the United States, Latin America, Canada, Europe and the Far East pledged the co-operation of their respective educational organizations in the attainment of a world order devoted to the arts of peace.

Dr. Denes Janosy, representing the Ministry of Education of Hungary, led off in this symposium by briefly explaining the educational reforms now in progress in his country. "After the war," he said, "we were left with many grave social and political problems. These changes have taxed our educational system to the utmost, but we are beginning to see light. We are trying in Hungary to establish a cultural democracy. We are stressing the human aspects of life and developing a sense of international citizenship. We hail our contemporaries of other countries who are trying to do the same thing. Education is the only way to go through politics."

G. D. Pireff, Deputy Minister of Education of Bulgaria; A. Beljan, Deputy Minister of Education of Persia, and Miss Mary Tweedie, of the Educational Institute of Scotland, followed Dr. Janosy on this afternoon's program, and each in turn gave another strand of gold will into the fabric of this new and higher form of civilization.

## Education in Mexico

Mexico, too, was heard from in the person of Prof. Moises Saens, Assistant Secretary of Education of the Calles regime. "Improved conditions between Mexico and the United States and the rest of the world will result from an effective interchange of ideas regarding social, political, cultural and social background," affirmed Mr. Saens. The speaker passionately recounted the events leading up to Mexico's present attempt to establish a free and autonomous nation. He made repeated references to the artistic revival, economic rehabilitation and educational advances lately experienced by the masses of Mexico. Professor Saens explained the manner in which his Government was sending educational caravans into all rural communities of the country for the purpose of fighting mass illiteracy. "In obedience to this new voice," he said, "the National University has gone to the people. Through its extension department, the university is reaching out to the middle class. The school of law, once a hotbed of politicians, skilled in the art of exploiting the people, has now become a faculty of social science and social service. The school of engineering, which formerly produced the armchair type of engineer good only for bureaucratic office, is now working on a similar program of service in behalf of the people. Thus we have in Mexico a new social conscience. We are

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Viscount Grey Sees Need  
for Treaties of Arbitration

Such Pacts Should Precede All Armament Conferences, He Declares—Exonerates America From Charges Regarding Failure of Geneva Conference

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau via Postal Telegraph from Halifax

LONDON, Aug. 11.—Viscount Grey of Fallodon made a weighty statement here today, which goes far toward exonerating the United States from the charge so freely leveled of being solely responsible for the failure of the Geneva naval limitation conference.

Viscount Grey approaches the question from a somewhat different angle from that adopted by Henry Wilson Harris, the distinguished author, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor cable yesterday, but he indicates a similar conclusion, throwing his own great influence upon the side of those in Britain who hold that the conference was a mistake and that the negotiations were conducted on a wrong basis and should not be renewed.

## Theory of Parity

Viscount Grey has become converted to this attitude since the conference started by reactions in the United States and Great Britain. He now holds that the theory of parity between the British and United States naval forces, on which the conference proceeded, makes in practice for competitive building, and that the cause of disarmament is therefore better served by each nation's going its own way, irrespective of what others are doing. He thus differs from such authorities here as the War Secretary, Sir Lansing Worthington-Evans, and the

ALIEN CHECK-UP  
BY EMPLOYERS  
IS CALLED FOR

Secretary Davis Receives Assurance of Full Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Radicals and other aliens who have found their way into the United States illegally are likely to be transported, J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, is checking up on this class of persons, and has called upon employers of labor of all kinds to make sure that applicants for jobs have a legal right to be in this country.

Henry Ford has had a plan in operation for some time which keeps such persons from obtaining employment in his plants. The same sort of plan, carried farther, will be adopted by the Department of Labor. Among those who are flouting the laws there are undoubtedly many radicals who have managed to get into the country by illegal methods. Secretary Davis believes. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the Border Patrol, many get into the United States because of its long border line. Through Mexico, Canada, and the islands of the Caribbean Sea, aliens pass in great numbers into the United States to get into the United States.

## Industrial Council Responds

The scheme proposed by the Secretary of Labor would have practically the effect of the registration system which he has advocated. If industry co-operates with the Labor Department, no aliens illegally in the United States will be able to obtain or hold a job.

Secretary Davis' announcement brought an immediate offer from the National Industrial Council, which embraces about 75,000 employers in its affiliated organizations, that it would lend its full co-operation. The offer was made in a letter to Mr. Davis from Michael J. Hickey, secretary of the National Industrial Council, with headquarters in New York. The letter said in part:

"We desire to assure you that the executives as well as the members of the 312 associations of employers affiliated with the National Industrial Council are ready to co-operate with your efforts in every possible way. Every American employer is alive to the need for strict enforcement of all the provisions of the immigration laws. The tremendous task imposed upon the Bureau of Immigration in controlling the inward flow of aliens.

## Radicalism Mainly Alien

"Radicalism of the most insidious character is apparently rampant. While some part of it is undoubtedly of domestic origin and direction, the best information indicates the larger and most violent part of it emanates from alien sources both here and abroad.

"The comparatively greater blessings of freedom and prosperity have evidently aroused and brought down upon our country, our people and our government concentrated forces and furies of anarchy and communism. The employers of the United States, both as Americans and as the guardians of the welfare of our great industries, will gladly aid in formulating and executing a practical method of checking up on all aliens in their respective communities who have unlawfully entered the country."

## ANOTHER BUS LINE STARTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12 (AP)—Trolley service between this city and Worcester will be discontinued Sunday and bus service substituted, according to announcement made today at the local street railway offices. This stretch of about 60 miles is the longest yet to be converted from trolley to bus service by the Springfield and Worcester Consolidated, which is under one control. Schedules will be arranged in co-operation with other intercity bus lines so as to avoid conflict.

Seattle-to-Tokyo  
Flight Planned

By the Associated Press

PLANS to raise \$50,000 for a non-stop flight from Seattle to Tokyo were announced by the West Coast Chamber of Commerce and a group of Fort Worth businessmen. W. T. Fonder, World War ace, was tentatively selected to pilot the plane on the 4900-mile flight. The City of Seattle has offered a \$50,000 prize, and it is understood Japanese organizations will attempt to raise an equal sum.

MILK PRICE GOES UP  
IN FIVE STATES AUG. 15

NEW YORK (AP)—An increase of 42 cents per 100 pounds in the price of fluid, or "Class 1," milk sold to dealers and distributors in New York State and parts of New Jersey, Connecticut, Vermont and Pennsylvania is announced by the Dairyman's League Co-operative Association, Inc., effective Aug. 15.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

GRANGE HOLDS LAST  
MEETING IN VALLEY  
PRIOR TO FLOODING

Swift River Pomona Outing Final One Before Area Becomes Reservoir

GREENWICH, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—More than 600 members of the Grange in the Swift River Valley celebrated the last annual field day of the Valley Pomona yesterday, knowing that other years will see the fertile farm land flooded for the new Metropolitan water supply and the members scattered to other communities.

Field sports opened the day with races and contests for boys and girls. A pony race staged by Hillsdale School boys with five ponies was full of interest. Buggy races held older members but the principal interest of the day centered in a 13-inning baseball game between a team of Metropolitan commission engineers and a team from Ware.

Among the speakers in the evening session were William N. Howard of North Easton, State Pomona Master; Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose, State Pomona Lecturer, and C. E. Richardson of West Brookfield, Past State Pomona Master.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Prize of \$25,000 Offered Fliers  
Who Land in Boston From Europe

Chamber of Commerce Backs Plan to Bring Europe-to-America Aviators Here—Public Support Asked—Board of Five Has Noted Fliers

To make Boston the first landing place of the first non-stop Europe-to-America air flight and to encourage aviation locally, a purse of \$25,000 is to be raised under auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be given to the first westward bound transatlantic flier, it was announced today.

Sheldon H. Fairbanks, director of the Boston Radio-Aero Show, which is to be held the week of Sept. 26, offers \$1000 to start the fund and submitted the proposal to the board of directors of the chamber, specifying that the purse be given only if the first landing place was Boston.

The idea was submitted to the chamber directors because of the world and promotion of the development of aviation in Boston for the past decade and also because of the chamber's function in maintaining Boston's leadership as a commercial and civic center. Prompting the plan to raise the purse was the idea that it would bring to Boston the first westward bound transatlantic flier. This feature was considered sufficiently important to the chamber directors to cause them to vote to approve the purse and to commend it to the business men of this city.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

FARMERS FOUND  
READY FOR DEBT  
CANCELLATION

Williamstown Institute Advised Move Is Favored to Aid Europe's Buying

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 12.—Post-war agricultural difficulties have stirred farm interest in international affairs as never before, and the American farmer is now for the first time wondering if cancellation of European war debts would not benefit him by easing credit abroad and encouraging the purchase of farm supplies.

Henry A. Wallace, editor of Wallace's Farmer, fresh from the corn belt, made the above declaration at the round table on International Debts at the Institute of Politics here, and while other speakers attacked any cancellation policy, insisted that the American farmer is wavering in his former attitude of demanding debt payments in full and is looking at the whole subject from a new angle.

The "post-war reversal in credit balances," or in other words, Europe's inability to make purchases of farm supplies from the United States in the same measure as before the war, is inducing a new feeling, he said, and American farmers are wondering if more lenient terms to the Allies would not benefit them most of all.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

MILK INDUSTRY  
COSTS STUDIED  
BY GOVERNMENT

Prices and Relation to Production Explained by Speakers at State House

Handling costs will ultimately determine the success of milk-producing plants in New England, it was predicted today at a hearing in the Post Office Building. The meeting followed the completion of a study of milk production and distribution costs in New England by the United States Department of Agriculture. That 86 per cent of the 152 plants in Vermont and New Hampshire that were studied for the Government are in the high costs class at the present time was also disclosed at the hearing.

Prices and their relations to the production of milk were explained in detail during the afternoon session. The morning session was called to order by Chris L. Christensen, chief of the Division of Co-operative Marketing of the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, under whose direction the study was made and who came to Boston especially to make the study.

Mr. Christensen, who has been in charge of the research project, displayed several charts and spoke in some length on the study, which is said to be the first of its kind undertaken by the Department.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

Camp Fire Girls Take Open Road  
for South Hanson Reservation

Band of 20 Gypsy Rank Holders Break Vivouac at Ponkapoag Pond in Blue Hills and Tramp Back Like Forbears of Hungary

Twenty Camp Fire Girls, proud holders of the gypsy rank, took up their own gypsy "patern" or trail today, leaving Ponkapoag Pond, in the Blue Hills Reservation where they had camped since Wednesday under leadership of Miss Doris Foster and Ingolf Bockmann, to return to the Camp Fire reservation at South Hanson, Mass.

With Mr. Bockmann ahead, playing the accordion as the line moved out along the trail, and the "covered wagon" which held the camp supplies and equipment, it was easy for passers-by to wonder if they might be a band of very modern gypsies, responding to the old Roman call, with the open road for their world and only the sun for a clock.

A Camp Fire Girl rises to the rank of gypsy only by fulfilling certain, none-to-lenient requirements; and these girls who made up the pictorial and charming party had all attained to the proud right to the wearing of the bandana about the head in the manner of Roman gypsies who roamed the uplands of Hungary from the fifteenth century onward.

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)



THE CAVALCADE STARTS THE DAY'S TRAMP  
Everything Packed Away, Fires Out, Shoe Latches Tightened and Bandages Snug About the Head, These Modern Camp Fire Girls Gypsies Set Their Faces to Their Destination and, to the Rolling Strains of the Accordion Played by Ingolf Bockmann, Co-operative Leader of the Troupe, Take Up the Free Gypsy of the Modern Nomad.

AERIAL EXPRESS  
TO LINK COASTS  
IN TWO-DAY HOP

Lines Will Serve Boston, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, and Dallas

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Time of delivery for express traffic between New York and Chicago will be cut from two days to one and between New York and San Francisco from four days to two, when air express service starts Sept. 1 under contracts made here at a conference between chief officials of the American Railway Express Company and air transportation companies.

## Transcontinental Schedule

Intermediate points of the transcontinental route, which includes also a service between Chicago and Dallas, Tex., will benefit in relative measure from the new schedule, he said. As an example of what this means he pointed out that an express package may be forwarded from Boston, Mass., to Chicago, Ill., in 7 p. m. Monday and reach Chicago at 5 a. m. Tuesday. It would reach Omaha at midnight, delay being due to the present necessity of holding over express in Chicago to await the night flight westward, and would reach Salt Lake City at 10 a. m. Wednesday and Los Angeles and San Francisco at 4:30 p. m. Wednesday.

The facilities of the Colonial Air Transport Company will be used between Boston and New York. Connection will be made there with the ships of the National Air Transport, Inc., between New York and Chicago, and Dallas, Tex.

From Chicago to San Francisco the airships of the Boeing Air Transport Company will be utilized. Between Salt Lake City and Los Angeles the service of the Western Air Express will be utilized. These are the principal air mail carrying companies.

## Great Potentialities Seen

Mr. Cowie reported that great interest is being taken in this new development of transportation on the Pacific coast, where he has just returned, and declared that "potentialities of this service for natural reasons are greater in the United States than in any other country of the world."

An outstanding need, if the service is to succeed, is the development of well located, close-in airports for all the principal cities. Mr. Cowie said. "Great interest is being exhibited in this direction by all of the cities of importance throughout the country," he added. "Commercial aviation is assured and the extent to which this new expedited transportation is utilized will determine the future expansion of additional routes."

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The objective, when the party set out from South Hanson, was the camp of the Appalachian Mountain Club in the Blue Hills. Leaving at 7 a. m. on Wednesday, coming over the road through Whitman and Holbrook, with a brief rest at noon in the lee of a cornfield for lunch, Ponkapoag was reached at 5:30 that evening. Quickly the "covered wagon," treasury of cooking kits and blankets, and the other minutiae of correct camp life in such climate, gave forth the items which would make supper a prelude to the evening camp fire, and the evolution of songs it is the obligation of gypsies to devise on such trips in order that, when they return to the home camp, those who did not make the trip, may share, at least vicariously in its events.

The camp fire, the snatches of slowly weaving song, took the early hours of the evening. On the morning a trip would be made up the Great Blue Hill to the observatory atop. Yesterday the whole day was

(Continued on Page 5B, Column 4)

LIEUT. HEGENBERGER  
GUEST OF "TECH" MEN

Lunches at University Club With Faculty and Alumni

Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger,

guest today at a luncheon at the University Club in Boston sponsored by members who are alumni of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was lauded by men whose exactions he was hard-pressed to fulfill, and by those with whom he attended classes, not so many years ago.

Received with a "Tech" cheer, in a room draped with M. I. T. colors, and banners, Lieutenant Hegenberger, president, H. E. Lobdell, dean, and class-mate of the flier, and other members of the faculty, corporation, and alumni association.

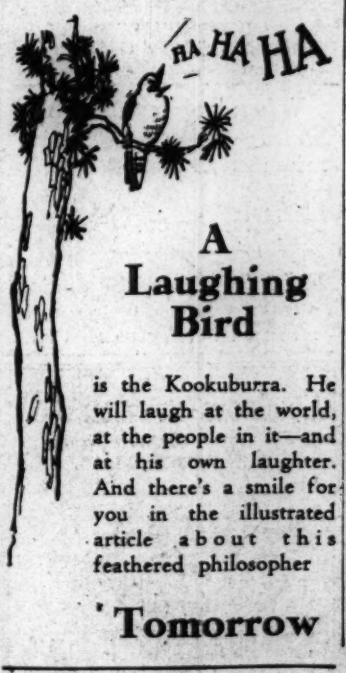
CONGRESS COMMITTEE  
VISITS VANCOUVER

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Completing an inspection of the Canadian border from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the sub-appropriations committee of the United States Congress arrived here recently and subsequently proceeded south to spend the later part of the summer surveying the Mexican border.

The object of the tour was to improve the administration of immigration regulations and it was also hoped to aid co-operation between immigration, customs and prohibition, and transportation departments. Much of the Canadian tour was made by automobile.

## STUDENTS ON TOUR

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halifax  
SOFIA, Aug. 12.—A group of students from the Leland Stanford University, California, who are touring Europe, have just arrived here and will spend several days in Bulgaria.



is the Kookaburra. He will laugh at the world, at the people in it—and at his own laughter. And there's a smile for you in the illustrated article about this feathered philosopher

Tomorrow







## TWO IMPORTANT GATHERINGS TO BE HELD IN PARIS

Reichstag to Send 48 Members to Paris—Legion Welcome Planned

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Aug. 12.—Two important gatherings of international interest are being actively prepared. At an interparliamentary meeting held this month, the Reichstag will be represented for the first time by 48 members. The American Legion will hold a great congress and, despite the emotion produced by the Sacco-Vanzetti case, Parisians will give a warm welcome to the overseas guests.

Among the German parliamentarians are men of all parties, except extremists. President Loeb and Doctor David, one of the authors of the Weimar Constitution, are among the Socialists. Doctor Wirth, who as Chancellor tried sincerely to execute the Versailles Treaty, is among the center group (Roman Catholics). Among the Democrats is Prof. Schucking, former Minister of Colonies. The Nationalists have sent Herman Lambach and Bernhard.

It is pointed out that the German delegation gives a faithful image of the Reichstag with its different parties, though deputies whose attitude toward France has been unfriendly have been carefully excluded. It is anticipated that this interparliamentary conference will greatly assist the relations of the two countries at a somewhat critical time when Germany is expecting a more generous French policy of withdrawing troops from the Rhineland than France is willing to follow.

Regarding the American Legion, the arrangements here are almost complete. The author of a system of teaching languages in 100 words, has undertaken to make the Legionnaires sufficiently acquainted with the language in a fortnight.

## DECISION AIDS RIVER TRAFFIC

15 Per Cent Differential for Water Haul on Mississippi Assures Success

LA CROSSE, Wis., Aug. 12 (Special).—The recent decision of the Dubuque case, whereby joint rail and water rates were established granting a 15 per cent differential for the water haul on the upper Mississippi River, points the way to a rapid development of upper river barge transportation in the belief of John J. Esch, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, who has returned to his old home at LaCrosse for a visit.

Mr. Esch said that the decision assures traffic and steady operation for the barge line, which is being started this month from St. Louis to Minneapolis and St. Paul. Other cities along the river will benefit from the Dubuque decision as they establish facilities for the barge service. Dubuque was selected as the point upon which to base an application for joint rates, it was explained, because it has four or five east and west railroads, and terminal facilities for the interchange of freight.

The practice effective on the lower river, where the barge line transportation has been in operation since the war, was followed in making the decision in the present situation, Mr. Esch stated.

## Moving Day Looms for Kentucky City

Columbus, on Banks of Mississippi, Considers New Location on Hill

COLUMBUS, Ky. (Special Correspondence).—If the plans of a Red Cross man come true this city will be moved in its entirety from its precarious position on the crumbling banks of the Mississippi River, a mile or so inland to the top of Capitol Hill, so named because it is said to have been considered once as a possible site for the Nation's capital. Francis Marion Rust was in charge of operations in Columbus during the recent floods and is originator of the plan to move the city, as many of its buildings were destroyed and will have to be rebuilt. If his plan should be put into effect only about 13 of the present buildings would be moved.

Eighty acres have been set aside for the new city. Of this amount some 10 acres will be devoted to streets, boulevards, a park, and other improvements. One side of the city will be flanked by a federal highway, now being widened. The back of the city will overlook a high bluff that takes in a vast sweep of territory down the river and into Missouri.

## HAWAIIAN FLIGHT PUT OFF TILL TUESDAY

AIRPORT, Oakland, Calif., Aug. 12 (AP).—The start of the James Dole \$35,000 prize aerial derby from here

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishings and General Dry Goods

C. A. Bonelli & Co.

270 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston

**Foss Chocolates**  
THE SUPERFINE CHOCOLATE LINE  
H. D. FOSS & CO., INC., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

to Hawaii today was postponed until Tuesday noon by agreement among nine of the eleven entries already here.

The agreement was reached shortly after midnight after a day of muddled planning, during which the original starting date was conditionally postponed two weeks, then declared on again, and finally set back until next Tuesday, when the pilots took a hand in the matter. The starting time originally had been set for noon today.

## COURT TO HEAR SACCO APPEAL

Bill of Exceptions Is to Be Argued Before Full Bench Tuesday

Announcement was made this morning from the headquarters of the defense counsel that no further court action is contemplated until the two bills of exceptions, allowed yesterday, come before the full bench of the Supreme Court on Tuesday. The intervening time will be spent in preparing the defense case for presentation, as it is necessary to have the brief in its final form by Monday to be printed.

In signing the bill of exceptions taken to the writ of error denied by him Judge George A. Sanderson reserved the right to raise before the full court the question of whether or not the single justice has the power to allow such a bill. "These exceptions I allow so far as I have power to do so," he said.

The writ of error upon which the exceptions were based gave as its assignments of error that the judge who presided at the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti was not prejudiced against them that they did not receive such a trial as was guaranteed to them under the constitutions of the Commonwealth and of the United States, that from the reading of the records the finding of the jury appeared to be wrong, and that the findings of the judge during and after the trial were wrong.

The second bill of exceptions to be heard before the full bench on Tuesday will be that allowed by Judge Webster Thayer late yesterday afternoon in Worcester, after a conference with Elias Field, one of the defense counsels, and Franklin D. Putnam, the Assistant Attorney-General. The exceptions were taken to Judge Thayer's denial of motions for a new trial and for a reversal of the verdict, and for a new trial and stay of sentence, which motions were based mainly upon allegations of prejudice by Judge Thayer. Copies of the habeas corpus petitions denied by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes of the United States Supreme Court, and by Judge George W. Sanderson of the United States Circuit Court were filed yesterday in the U. S. District Court in order that the records may be complete.

## State House Pickets Fined in City Court

In the Municipal Court today, before Judge Zottoli, 20 men arrested in front of the State House for acting as pickets, were fined \$5 each on the charge that they were sauntering and loitering, and 18 men were fined \$5 for obstructing foot traffic. The cases of nine women arrested as pickets were filed.

Bertram Wolfe, of New York, was fined \$20 for having been arrested twice on two successive days. George A. Teeple was also fined \$20. He had pleaded not guilty, and argued his own case in court.

## OTTO KOENNECKE READY FOR FLIGHT

German Airman Prepares for Transatlantic Trip

By Wireless  
BERLIN, Aug. 12.—Otto Koennecke, the German flying ace, who intends to cross the Atlantic, arrived in Berlin with his airplane and will start from here this afternoon for Cologne. At Cologne he will fill in the gasoline he needs for his long trip and then will hop off for the United States.

Koennecke told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that he will pilot his machine all the way himself, since Count Selms, who is accompanying him, is not an aviator. Asked whether he would not want to rest occasionally he replied: "There will be no sleeping on board. We will work all the way."

He intends to visit several American cities after his arrival, including Boston. Possibly he may also fly across to San Francisco.

While the Junkers firm is preparing the flight most methodically, Koennecke is liable to start even if the weather is unfavorable. His machine is a small, almost fragile-looking biplane. Similar machines are used in this country for carrying freight and for work in forests. The color of the machine is light yellow, and it has the name Germania painted along the fuselage.

**The Bon Marche**  
Canning Time  
Our Housewares Section carries everything you'll need  
Jelly glasses, fruit jars, strainers, kettles, spoons, cold pack canners, etc.  
Visit this interesting shop

**A. G. Pollard Co.**  
The Store for Thrifty People  
LOWELL, MASS.

Special  
**Mattress Covers**  
\$1.00  
For all size beds.

## FOREIGNERS AIM TO EXPEL REDS FROM SHANGHAI

Organization of "Fascisti" Follows Chinese Levy of Higher Duties

By Special Cable

SHANGHAI, Aug. 12.—The growing exasperation of the foreign business community with the increased taxes and customs duties, which the Nanking authorities have levied regardless of treaties, has brought about the organization of the "Shanghai Fascisti," which invites all law-abiding citizens to join its ranks. It announces among other objectives, the expulsion of Communist labor agitators, opposition to all Chinese taxation not sanctioned by treaties, and retention of control over Chinese customs and the salt tax administration until guaranteed Chinese liabilities are liquidated.

The Shanghai Municipal Council is urged to take stronger action against the Chinese exactions, but the council shows a disposition to tread warily, in view of possible international complications. From Hankow it is reported that the Russian General Galen, whose military services in the Nationalist cause probably matched Michael Borodin's political counsels in value, has departed for Russia, going via Borodin's route across the Gobi Desert.

The local Chinese press displays some perturbation over the recently announced Soviet treaty with Outer Mongolia, by which Russia is alleged to promise support to Mongolia with 10,000 troops in case of need.

The China Times voices the suspicion that the Soviet Government, disillusioned with the collapse of Russian influence in Chinese Government councils, is prepared to pursue a realistic Nationalist policy regarding China, taking Outer Mongolia as its sphere of influence, and not opposing Japanese aggressive designs in Manchuria and Shantung.

## TEACHERS FORM PEACE BOARD

(Continued from Page 1)

neither Socialists nor Bolsheviks. Indeed there is no occasion to brand us with any particular name. We are simply finding ourselves and knowing ourselves. This knowledge has brought to light our weakness, as well as our strength. We are finding out the flaws as well as the valuable strains in our national makeup. We are certain of a national destiny, even if we cannot at the present time clearly define it, nor entirely become masters of it."

## China Fights Illiteracy

Dr. Sidney Wei, representing the Chinese Association for the Advancement of Education, had spoken in a similar vein before a section studying the problem of illiteracy. After explaining the introduction of a simplified alphabet in his country, Mr. Wei referred to the strenuous efforts being made by the Nationalist Government to fight mass illiteracy particularly in the rural areas of the south and interior of China. Mr. Wei said: "Only through this educational process can the conflicting parties in China be brought into reconciliation with one another. With a higher standard of literacy my people may be counted upon to rid themselves of the spirit of militarism and to promote international understanding in the Far East."

Before still another section, Dr. A. Canadas of the National Literary Society of Parnassus, Greece, was recommending that educational attachés should be associated with consular offices throughout the world in order adequately to interpret the social and humanitarian background of the countries thus represented. At the same hour, and before another group, Choshiki Ito, principal of the Tokyo Prefectural School, Japan, was envisaging the day when the chasm between East and West would be bridged by school teachers and scholars. Mr. Ito deplored the failure of the Geneva three-power

**James Putnam Tea**  
DANVERS, MASS. Room  
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LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNERS  
SPECIALTIES  
Baked Lobster, Broiled Chicken  
Closed on Sundays

**Yokohama**  
and return  
Sail from Seattle for Yokohama, returning to San Francisco via Honolulu. Or reverse the itinerary.  
Enjoy the rare comfort of magnificent President Liners, broad of beam, steady and comfortable. Outside rooms. Spacious decks, enclosed in glass. A world-famous cuisine.  
An American Mail Liner sails every two weeks from Seattle for Japan, China and Manila. Fortnightly sailings of Dollar Liners from Boston and New York for the Orient via Havana, Panama and California. Weekly sailing from Los Angeles and San Francisco for the Orient (via Honolulu) and Round the World.

**American Mail Line**  
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177 State St., Boston—Phone Hubbard 0221  
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## SHOE SITUATION IN HAVERHILL

Unions Said to Oppose Proposed Regrading of Factories

HAVERHILL, Mass., Aug. 12.—Sentiment among the locals of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union in general is against the proposition for regrating of factories. Mass meetings have been held by some of the locals, and while the sentiment is divided in some instances, the trend is against any regrating or redistribution of labor costs. The Finishers' Local No. 1 and Turnworkmen's

Local No. 2 have thus far refused to call meetings to consider the subject. It is expected that the local unions will ask for a general revision of wages this fall under the provisions of the peace pact, which say that prices in the local industry are subject to revision annually on notice of 90 days prior to Jan. 1.

It is understood that no move will be made to appoint an arbitrator for the local shoe industry to succeed Mr. Newdick until the final decree of the court is entered in the case of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union against Mr. Newdick. A hearing on the final decree will be held in Boston on Tuesday before Judge Flynn.

Great doubt is expressed that the position in the future will command a salary of \$10,000 a year, the sum that was paid Mr. Newdick, one-half by the union and one-half by the manufacturers' association.

## Painted Rooftops as Guide to Fliers Is Recommended

Painting of the city's name on the highest buildings in each town in Massachusetts as a guide to military and commercial airplane pilots was recommended by Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, in a letter to Governor Fuller today. The letter follows: "It has been brought to my attention that painting of the city's name on the highest buildings of the respective towns in the State of Massachusetts would be a distinct advantage and of great assistance to both the military and commercial air pilots."

"May I urge that you bring the matter to the attention of the individual Chambers of Commerce in your State, each chamber, in turn, to take it up with the business organizations in that community."

"The distribution of literature which we have on the subject will be made direct to the local Chambers of Commerce from my office."

"I can assure you that their cooperation will be appreciated."

"Your aid in this connection will do much to advance the interest of your State as well as of the Nation."



## The kind of Shoe Store BOSTON has long been waiting for OPENS MONDAY

**COMFORTABLE SHOES for Men Women and Children**

For all who wear shoes, Coward has them. Smart Style shoes, comfort shoes, arch support shoes, shoes for specific purposes (for nurses, policemen, etc.)  
Quality shoes made of selected leather by skilled workmen. Shoes fitted by experts—not just salespeople.

A SHOE STORE where all feet that come in may go out fitted with comfortable shoes...

A shoe store that speaks of Comfort not as a lure to secure customers—but which faithfully fulfills its promise. It has the greatest range of styles, sizes and widths and the widest variety of special purpose shoes in Boston.

For though the Coward Store is new to Boston, the Coward name is an old one. For sixty years it has stood for quality. It was the pioneer in the field of Comfort Shoes. It built the largest single shoe store in the world through its ability to fit all feet.

Hundreds of people in Boston have worn Coward Shoes—for the great Coward Shoe Store in New York has been a mecca for people who have difficulty in securing comfortable shoes.

And now Boston is to have a Coward Shoe Store of its own. Not just a branch. Not just a sales agency for certain types of Coward Shoes. But a complete shoe store, the largest in Boston, the counterpart of the world-famous shoe establishment at 270 Greenwich Street in New York.

The new Coward Shoe Store opens on Monday at West and Mason Streets.

**STYLE SHOES ~ COMFORT SHOES ARCH SUPPORT SHOES**

**The Coward Shoe**

270 Greenwich Street  
New York

Shoes of Quality Since 1866 for Men, Women and Children

37 West 47th Street  
New York

**WEST AND MASON STREETS**

Coward Comfort Hour Every Thursday, 7:30 P. M.—WEEI—WCHS—WTAG—WJAR—WTIC

A GREAT SHOE ESTABLISHMENT DEDICATED TO THE PURPOSE OF FITTING EVERY FOOT IN BOSTON—COMFORTABLY



## REALTORS STAGE CONTEST TO FIND BUILDING VALUE

Trophy to Be Given Winner  
of Appraisal—Tax Rates  
Under Discussion

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 12 (Special).—Taxation and property values received attention at the convention of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Seattle today.

Prof. Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, said that if the present rate in municipal taxation and expenditure continued, urban real estate would find itself in a bad way. "The only real hope of avoiding mounting taxes," he said, "lies in the control of public expenditures."

For the first time in its campaign to put appraisal on a technical basis, the national association is including a public appraisal contest in which representatives of 15 real estate boards in 10 states in widely separated parts of the United States are entered. The Bigelow Building in Seattle is the property selected and the team making what the judges deem the best appraisal will be awarded a silver trophy by the St. Paul Real Estate Board.

"An appraiser who cannot appraise within 3 per cent of the fair cash value of a piece of real estate is not a competent appraiser," said John P. Hooker, president of the Chicago Real Estate Board. "Opinions of competent appraisers may vary to some extent, but a range of 3 per cent should cover this variation."

### How Close Appraisers Come

So closely do appraisals made by competent persons correspond that in an appraisal contest held by the National Association of Real Estate Boards at its annual business meeting at Miami in January, that the winners of first and second place, by using proper methods and making balanced appraisals, came within \$300 of each other on a valuation of nearly \$500,000. Mr. Hooker pointed out, "but the appraisal business needs to be standardized. Incorrect appraisals for large amounts are made daily."

At the co-operative apartment division, Milton M. Morse of Chicago told his hearers that 90 per cent of the organizations throughout the country engaged in the co-operative apartment business, were using the standard forms approved by the National Association of Apartment Dwellers. These documents had done more than anything else to establish confidence in the co-operative apartment plan.

Philip V. W. Fry, president of the Portland Realty Board before the brokers division of the association, said the belief that money can be made from real estate from an investment standpoint, by merely buying it and laying it away is to be combated.

"Proper and far-sighted city planning," he said, "will do a great deal toward preventing serious downward fluctuations of land values and must be encouraged. With well defined and efficient planning, it might be possible to evolve an insurance plan against depreciation in land value which would certainly tend to make real estate, and by that term is meant business property, more liquid than at present."

### Change in Mortgages Seen

"The field for junior financing in the United States has been growing constantly narrower in the last five years. General conditions in the real

estate market are bringing about a transition in the whole mortgage field."

"Should the present movement toward unified mortgages in which the senior note and the junior or subordinated note would be held by the same companies be successful as there is every indication that it will be, companies making such unified mortgage loans will become an important integral part of the comprehensive program which is rapidly developing in this country to systematize, harmonize, and stabilize the initiating, distributing and selling of mortgages and mortgage securities."

This was the thesis advanced by C. V. Trotter, Columbus, Ohio, resident of the Mortgage Association of Ohio, and secretary and general counsel of the Cities Mortgage Company, Columbus.

F. C. Krieg of Billings, Mont., who is at present managing about 75,000 acres of land in Montana and Wyoming, spoke before the farm lands division of the association.

"Farm tenancy has increased all over the United States at an enormous rate during the last five years," he said, drawing a parallel with the increase in foreclosures and tax sales. Long term leases to a certain extent eliminate some of the evils of the tenanted land, but the agricultural industry is to be on a profitable and sound basis, it is necessary that the majority of our farmers own their farm homes."

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### FACT DOMINATES IN JOURNALISM

Writing of Opinions Gives  
Way to Spread of Information,  
Newspaper Men Told

LONDON.—The journalism of ideas has given, by the journalism of information, in the opinion of Sir Roderick Jones, chairman of Reuters news agency, in a speech before the international conference of journalists' associations, which met here recently.

For this reason he agreed with the American statesman, Elihu Root, who has said that the news gathering and dissemination had passed into a position of greater consequence and power, while the importance of the editorial writer and the orator had relatively decreased. "The news gathering and dissemination of today," Mr. Root had added, "has therefore greater responsibility for sincerity in the pursuit of truth and accuracy and fidelity in its presentation." To this view, Sir Roderick cordially subscribed.

The development of news agencies, Sir Roderick continued, had marched hand in hand with the development of the newspaper press and had never been so rapid or so widespread as during the last decade. It was considerably over three-quarters of a century since the foundations were laid of the two pioneer agencies, Reuters in this country and Havas in France. Subsequently the Continental Telegraph Agency, better known as Wolff, was established in Germany, and on the model of these three, similar agencies were established in other countries in Europe as well as in the United Kingdom and in America. In later days, rivals had sprung up and the competition between news agencies was keener than it ever had been. It called for constant vigilance, inexhaustible resource, and untiring endeavor.

### Agency Reduces Costs

Under the agency system of collecting, handling, and disseminating news, practically every square mile of the earth's surface was covered for news purposes at a minimum of cost. Without that system there would be most wasteful overlapping by newspapers or groups of newspapers, and an enormous increase in newspaper costs without corresponding improved results.

What those increased costs would amount to might be judged when it was considered that even under the agency system, the annual news agency expenditure on behalf of the newspapers of the world ran into millions sterling, and the actual capital investment in news agencies amounted to millions of pounds.

The news agency alliance to which Reuters belonged, comprising the chief news agency in each country, over 30 in all, had an annual expenditure which must be in the neighborhood of £5,000,000.

### PACIFIC LIGHTING DIVIDEND

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Stockholders of the Pacific Lighting Corporation approved the plan to substitute 100 par common for the present \$100 par stock and the issue of a 900 per cent stock dividend, equal to splitting the stock of record Nov. 15.

### Wyckoff & Lloyd Co.

55 Emory St., Corner Columbus Ave., Springfield, Mass.

### Heating & Plumbing

Telephone River 3-1105

### Three More Markdowns

These have all been marked down once and over again. This sale means business.

12 Dining Room Suits, 10 pc. 245.00

Ward 555.00 to 400.00

"Scatter Rug," all shapes. Were up to 4.50

Mahogany Library Tables. Were 17.45

26.50

### THE FLINT & BRICKETT COMPANY

1293 Main Street, opp. Court Square, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

### The Bonnie Wee Beauty Shop

Featuring the Nestle Circuline Permanent Wave

42 Vernon Street Phone 2-4516, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

### In Planning Your Outings

and week-ends, be sure to include the KODAK. And for vacations, of course, take it along.

### C. ROGERS & CO.

1245 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

### MAKE THE

Third National Bank YOUR BANK

Main Street at Harrison Avenue "BY THE CLOCK" SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

### I. Miller

Beautiful Shoes

Our Semi-Annual Sale Is Now in Progress

1395 Main Street, Springfield, Mass.

## Harvard Expert Delves Deep Into Problem of High Taxes

Prof. C. J. Bullock Seeks Causes, Offers Suggestions—Surveys Entire Field

An illuminating history of taxation, and analysis of its trend with relation to expenditures, prepared by Prof. Charles J. Bullock, chairman of the Harvard University Committee on Economic Research, and tax expert for the special New Hampshire commission on tax reform, was delivered at the National Convention of Real Estate Boards at Seattle, Wash.

The article serves so well to amplify the series published recently in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in connection with its survey on the trend of expenditures and taxes in the various states of the Union that it is to be printed in full installments in this newspaper. The first follows:

By PROF. CHARLES J. BULLOCK

As far back as the record runs, taxes upon urban real estate have only one direction of movement, and that is upward.

A hundred years ago a tax of 30 or 40 cents per \$100, levied upon realty valued at half or two-thirds of its true worth, probably sufficed for the requirements of most cities and towns.

Today we find ourselves asking whether a rate of \$2.50 or \$3 has come to stay, and whether a rate of \$3.50 or \$4 is not in prospect.

Under ordinary conditions, the increase of taxes upon real estate is gradual, but there have been two periods in our history when it became extremely rapid. Between 1860 and 1870 the per capita taxes levied upon property for state and local purposes increased from \$3 to \$7.25. The latest year for which statistics are available, the rate of taxation rose from 78 cents to \$1.98 per \$100.

### Causes of Great Increases

For this great change the rapid growth of cities, the emergence of new economic and social needs, municipal misgovernment, and the inflation of commodity prices resulting from the Civil War, were responsible.

The second period is that which was ushered in by the World War and may not yet have reached its end. Between 1913 and 1925, the latest year for which statistics are available, the per capita taxes levied upon general property in American cities having a population of over 30,000 rose from \$17.82 to \$39.20, which special assessments increased from \$2.40 per capita to \$15.52. For all taxes and assessments the total increase was from \$22.16 per capita to \$47.14 in the 12 years ending in 1925.

Preliminary data for the year 1926 indicate a further increase; and any one whose local taxes are high in 1927 may count himself an exceptional as well as a fortunate man. We have been living in times as unusual as the decade which saw our Civil War; and the increase of local taxes which has recently taken place is due to somewhat similar causes, especially to the inflation of commodity prices such as results from any great war.

### Where Federal Government Wins

The continued increase of local, and especially city, expenditures since 1913 is the more striking because it contrasts so sharply with the decrease which has been effected in the expenditures of our Federal Government. I do not refer, of course, to the reduction in military expenditures immediately after the war, but to the decrease of ordinary civil expenditures following the establishment of a national budget system and an efficient bureau for carrying that system into effect.

### TRAILS WILL BE MARKED IN CANADA

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence).—With the object of making travel in Manitoba easier for tourists and others unfamiliar with the routes, the Provincial Government has embarked on a campaign

of marking the various highways in Manitoba. This year's program calls for the posting of approximately 500 miles of highway.

The system adopted in most parts of the United States will be put into effect in Manitoba in marking the roads. Markers will be erected indicating the number of the highway, and there will be other signs which will forewarn the traveler of curves or other dangerous points ahead. Among the highways to be so marked this year is included No. 14, Lord Selkirk Highway, which connects Emerson, on the international border, with Winnipeg. This is the Canadian extension of the Jefferson Highway, and is the road used by United States motorists in coming into Canada, en route to Winnipeg.

### STUDY OF NATURE URGED FOR YOUTH

Conservationists From 30 States Meet at Hartford

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12 (AP).—The need of educating the youth of the Nation in conservation work was stressed in resolutions adopted by the International Association of Game and Fish Conservation Commissioners at its annual convention here. Conservation agencies were urged to strive for the adoption of nature study and game conservation courses in the public schools.

More than 30 states of the Union, Canada and Mexico were represented at the annual meeting of the Forest and Wild Life Protectionists held in connection with the annual convention of the American Fisheries Society.

Commissioner I. T. Quinn of Montgomery, Ala., was elected president of the organization to succeed Fredrick C. Walcott of Norfolk, Conn., at the close of the session. David H. Madsen of Salt Lake City, U., was elected first vice-president, and Hayes Lloyd of Ottawa, Can., second vice-president. R. P. Holland, New York, was re-elected secretary-treasurer, and Guy Amsler of Little Rock, Ark., general counsel.

### Better Exploitation of Greenland's Wealth Is the Object of New Danish Association

COPENHAGEN (Special Correspondence).—The greatly increased interest which is being taken in Greenland, the welfare and development of its native population and the rational exploitation of its natural resources has led to the formation of a new and influential union, the New Greenland. The chairman and vice-chairman are respectively Inspector Bendtsen and Captain-Commander Godfred Hansen, Danish R. N., the latter an Arctic explorer, the former an authority on matters pertaining to Greenland and a fervent champion of Greenland's interests.

The main points of the new union's program are: The cessation of the Danish monopoly and the "opening" of Greenland to Danish enterprise. Both the monopoly and the "closed Greenland" were, it is admitted, well advised when instituted, but they do now. It is claimed by friends of Greenland, more harm than good to the Eskimos, who must learn to move with the times in the exploitation of their own country. A limited immigration in the meantime only to south Greenland is one of the means to be adopted for the development

### GREY'S, Inc.

Candies, Tea Room

330 MAIN STREET, WORCESTER

### Greeting Cards

For Every Occasion Jewels—of quality Diamonds—real values

Fine Stationery—ladies' and gentlemen's Fountain Pens—all makes

We repair all makes of fountain pens.

LUNDBORG & CO.

286 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

### S. MARCUS CO.

373-377 Main Street, opp. Elm Street, WORCESTER

### Our August Fur Sale

will save you from \$50 to \$150 on your fur coat.

S. MARCUS CO.

The Home of Dependable Furs

### Sale Prices NOW

On Choice Hickey Freeman and Fashion Park Suits

Ware Pratt Co.

Main Street at Pearl, Worcester, Mass.

### ULIANS

326 Main Street, Worcester, Mass.

### New Coats

—for motoring —for the sail —for cool autumn days

priced \$39.50 to \$135

### Albert Steiger Company

A STORE OF SPECIALTY SHOPS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Write for particulars

Victor Cine, #42, Graflex 34x44, with case, F.4.5 Zeiss lens, \$85. Graflex #43, F.4.5 Zeiss lens with case, \$120. Kodak 2A Folding, with case, \$12.50. Kodak Special No. 1, Folding, F.4.5, Anson No. 1 Folding, F.4.5, \$27. Dremo Folding, F.4.5, \$9. Kodak, Vest Pocket, F.7.7, \$4. Kodak Vest Pocket Single, with case, \$3.

## PRESIDENT WILL RUN IF DRAFTED, LEADERS FEEL



## HUGE LIGHT MAY BE SEEN FOR 200 MILES

General Electric Plans Construction—1,385,000,000  
Candlepower

Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—What is said to be the largest searchlight in the world, said to be visible for 200 miles and constructed as a beacon to aid fliers along the proposed route from Boston to New Orleans, will be turned on for the first time to illuminate Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson at Charlottesville, Va.

The light was constructed by the Virginia Public Service Company, a subsidiary of the National Public Service Corporation, which reports that it has a light intensity of 1,385,000,000 candle power or five times stronger than any other searchlight yet constructed. It has been set up three miles across the valley from Monticello, on the roof of a hotel, and its illumination is in honor of the Institute of Public Affairs, now in session at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville.

An ingenious method will be used to turn on the light, which will be done from New York. A beam of light trained on a statue of Thomas Jefferson in the municipal building will throw the master switch in Charlottesville which will be actuated through a series of wire connections maintained by the Western Union.

According to engineers, the heat generated by the searchlight will be the hottest spot on earth, reaching a temperature of 38,000 degrees F. when the light is on. The whole surface of the sphere is covered with a lens of quartz prisms which absorb much of the heat. It consumes 17,200 watts and is capable of being felt by a person standing 1000 feet away.

## OLD MILITARY POST TO BE DISPOSED OF

Army to Sell Fort Clinch Reservation in Florida

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Fort Clinch Military Reservation, Amelia Island, Fla., the site of an old Spanish fort, and early colonial military post, has been offered for sale by the Quartermaster Department of the United States Army, according to a statement made at the War Department. The property which will be sold in three parcels, contains approximately 263.9 acres, fronting on Amelia River, Cumberland Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

Occupying the northern end of Amelia Island, Fort Clinch was considered an important military post in the early colonial days.

The Confederate Army took possession of the fort at the beginning of the Civil War and held it until it was seized and garrisoned by United States troops on March 2, 1862. Fort Clinch was abandoned in April, 1869, and from that date until 1884 it was in charge of an ordinance sergeant, acting as caretaker. It was garrisoned again for a short time during the Spanish-American War. On Nov. 20, 1922, it was declared surplus and placed in charge of the Quartermaster General for disposal.

## KING OF BELGIANS HONORS MISSIONARY

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The King of the Belgians and the Crown Prince recently received the Rev. Emory Ross, an American missionary of the Disciples of Christ, who is also general secretary of the Congo Protestant Missionary Conference. On his arrival in London, where he is staying for a short time before returning to his home town at Eureka, Ill., Mr. Ross told a Monitor correspondent that the King said he counted on the missionaries for their continued cooperation for the good of the Africans in the Congo, and asked him to assure his colleagues of his deep appreciation of their work. Mr. Ross also had a long conference with leading officials of the Belgian Colonial Office.

The work in the Congo was started simultaneously 50 years ago by the old American Livingstone Inland Mission and the British Baptist Missionary Society. Mr. Ross has worked for 15 years in Africa, first of all in Liberia, and for the past 11 years in the Congo.

## TO EASE CONDITIONS FOR CZECH-CANADIANS

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Jaroslav J. Novak, of New York, North American Consul-General for Czechoslovakia, is making a tour of Canada in order to study the conditions of settlement surrounding the Czechoslovakian immigrants, of whom many are now living in the western part of the Dominion.

While some of these people have means when they arrive here, most of them are without money, and it will be his object to determine in what way these people can be assisted. He is in favor of the countrymen being settled on the prairies in communities, so that they can be of mutual help to one another and overcome their loneliness in a new country. While in Winnipeg, the Consul-General conferred with Max Steinkopf, consul in Winnipeg for Czechoslovakia.



## Nantucket's 'Walks,' Vantage Points to See Sails and Sunsets

Lacking Hilltops, the Islanders of Long Ago Fixed Up  
Their Housetops That the Family Might Watch  
Off-Going and Back-Coming Ships

TO NANTUCKET'S summer folk, none of her charms is more attractive and interesting than the quaint "Walks" built on the house tops, a characteristic quite peculiar to "Island" architecture. From these lofty observation posts, many a sailor's family has watched his ship, bound for a three-year voyage in the southern Pacific or the Arctic oceans, until her topsails had sunk below the horizon, and then climbed down the steep stairs to resume the daily tasks and commence the long wait of the passing seasons.

Nantucket Island is a patch of rolling moor land set in the Atlantic Ocean 30 miles south of Cape Cod. Its hills are low and rounded. Not anywhere in the town is there a considerable height. Hence the shipowner, taking advantage of his house top, built the walk from which in the olden days, before the elms which line the cobblestoned streets, grew so large, he had an unobstructed view over the harbor across the bar to the open sea. Back of the town he could gaze westward over the Commons; but it was to the east, where the Nantucketer's eye more often turned as he anxiously awaited the return of a long overdue ship.

Through the Long Spiglass  
Every Nantucket captain, when he sailed away, left on the mantel over the great fireplace a silver dollar, the reward that his joyful wife should give to whoever should first bring her the news that her husband's ship had been sighted. Many a Nantucketer youngster proudly claimed such coins, as the reward of patient and careful scanning of the watery horizon with the aid of the long spiglass kept on a shelf inside the scuttle opening to the "walk." From the same vantage point, more than one Nantucketer belle, thinking not of silver dollars but of the lover that she had called from her side, longingly searched the gleaming waters for the ship that should bring him back to her, stalwart and browned from his voyage around "The Horn" after the sperm whale.

Even today the charm and the romance of the walks appeals quite as strongly to the summer visitor as it ever could have to the old-time islander. To the islander particularly during the Revolution and the War of 1812, a visit to the walk to watch for his ship's return, a doubtful event when the Brant Point cruizers were considered, was scarcely one of pleasure. Today the varicolored sails of the rainbow feet, darting like dragon



Upper Row, Left—A Street in Nantucket, Showing House Provided With a Lookout "Walk."  
Right—Ascending to the House Top.  
Lower Row, Left—A Country Residence, Nantucket, Possessing a Spacious "Walk" Around its Chimney.  
Right—Watching, as in Olden Times, for the Precious First Sight of the Home-Coming Ship.

## WOMAN'S ADVICE ON PRACTICAL FARMING

Conditions in South Africa  
Told in London

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—Mrs. O'Connor, a practical farmer, partner with her husband in a 6200-acre farm, 1000 miles from Cape Town and 200 from Johannesburg, has very decided views on the difficulties which face a woman who runs a farm in South Africa "on her own," that is, without the help of a white man. Mrs. O'Connor has been a member of the executive of the Transvaal Agricultural Union for six years, and has recently formed a women's section of the union, over which she has been president for two years. She has been visiting England with the large delegation of farmers from South Africa who have been touring European countries to learn from and to teach the European farmers.

From the views expressed by women members of the party it would seem to be wise for a woman

or a group of two or three or more women to own and direct the farm, while a man manager supervises the actual physical work of seeing orders carried out. Apparently, it is not sufficient to give an order; one has to pursue it until it is fulfilled. Husband and wife form another approved solution for this joint work—the wife administrative, the husband executive.

The South African woman farmer, represented on this delegation, is a real farmer. If she takes any share

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Don't put up with an out-of-date cooking range another day. The time and food an old cook stove wastes would soon pay for a modern Gas Range. In short, if you use gas for any purpose—why not for all? Gas is cheaper, better, more convenient in the long run—for all uses. Come in and talk it over.



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## NEW GASOLINE LOCOMOTIVE CAN DRAW 12 CARS

Small Engine Expected to  
Prove Economical in  
Freight Yards

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 12 (Special)—A gasoline locomotive, capable of pulling 30 empty freight cars or 12 loaded ones at a speed of 18 miles an hour, while using only about two gallons of gasoline an hour, is one of the exhibits at the Ohio-Cleveland Exhibition, which is attracting much attention from railroad and traffic men.

The locomotive, weighing 20 tons and costing about the same as a five-ton truck, will be used by railroads for switching duty. Its manufacturers say, The Baltimore & Ohio has placed a number of them in use in yards in New York, while it has ordered two 50-ton locomotives, now under construction, for use in yards at Willard, O.

Powered with a six-cylinder motor developing 127 horsepower at 900 revolutions per minute, the locomotive is said to have much greater power in pulling. It has four speeds forward and four speeds in reverse. Its low speed of two and one-half miles an hour, gives it a maximum of pulling power with no slipping of wheels on the tracks, as is the case with steam locomotives, officials pointed out.

The engine is equipped with the latest cab devices, approved by state and national railway regulations, for switching duty. Its manufacturers say, The Baltimore & Ohio has placed a number of them in use in yards in New York, while it has ordered two 50-ton locomotives, now under construction, for use in yards at Willard, O.

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The new locomotive can be operated for approximately 60 cents an hour, covering cost of gasoline, oil and grease, it is said. It costs nothing while standing still, it not being necessary to keep up a head of steam or a store of electricity while idle. Only a driver and a switchman are needed to handle the engine and cars.

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## ITALY TO RENAME MONT BLANC PEAK

Ceremony Planned in Honor  
of Mussolini

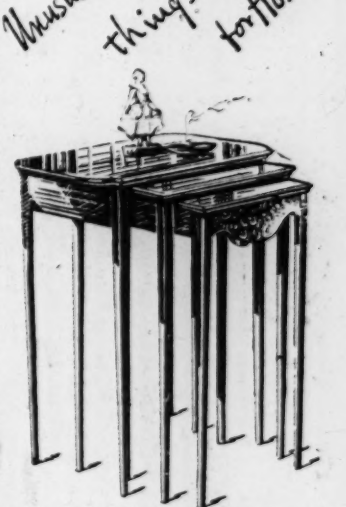
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Italy

ROME, Aug. 12.—One of the highest peaks of Mont Blanc will be christened today "Mussolini Peak" by Signor Turati, Secretary-General of the Fascist Party, who will be accompanied by General Bazzani, Chief of Staff of the Fascist militia, members of the directorate of the Fascist Party and several hundreds of Fascist students.

When the first announcement was made a fortnight ago of the decision to name one of the peaks of Mont Blanc after Mussolini, it was stated that the peak chosen was the highest mountain. As, however, according to a previous treaty the highest peak of Mont Blanc was in French territory some uneasiness was felt in French circles at this act on the part of the Fascist authorities.

It seems now that the peak intended to be named after the Duce is within Italian territory, so that no complications are likely to arise at the ceremony.

**The Mayhew Shop Ltd.**  
Unusual things for home



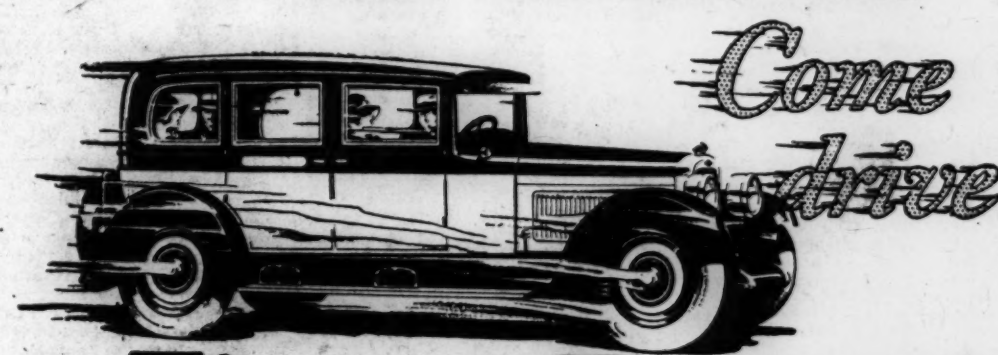
NEST OF TABLES—Maple, Mahogany, Walnut, Top 12'x21' ..... \$12.95  
The Mayhew Shop takes great pride in offering truly unusual and distinctive Furniture—We have a new booklet—With more than 50 illustrations—shall we send it?

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There are 21 new Nash models for you to inspect. They offer new beauties in body design and rich new color harmonies in finish.

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Before you buy any car—DRIVE one of the new Nash models.

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Newton Centre—Tufts Motor Co., Inc., 728 Beacon Street.  
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## Scraggy Neck

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THE summer resident at Scraggy Neck counts the owner of a power boat counts the whole expanse of Buzzards Bay as part of his estate. It is his joyous privilege to navigate these waters with a happy fleet of summer craft that make a most inviting picture of summer sport as they skim the bay, with their gear and hulls shining in the sun.

For the larger craft there is an unlimited cruising area. For the boats of shallow draught and outboard motors, so much in vogue, there is no end of opportunity for official and informal racing with sheltered waters and clear channels affording the greatest element of safety.

is a beautiful natural headland connected by a small "neck" to the Cape. It is but 60 miles by rail from Boston, and but little more than that over Massachusetts' famous "Cape" road, one of the finest of motor highways. The Neck contains about 350 wooded acres, with 3 1/2 miles of high, breezy sweep shore, anchorage facilities for yachts and small boats, a beach exclusively for residents where bathing is safe for children. The spot is exceptionally attractive for the better class of summer estate. Lots are sold subject to careful restrictions, priced from \$3600 up. There is an office on the property open daily through the month of August. Send for illustrated description of the property.



## APPLY BUSINESS RULES TO CITIES, IS RITCHIE PLEA

Urban Democracy Is Called Key to Political Future at Virginia Institute

By a Staff Correspondent

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Aug. 12.—The modern city, as a product of commerce and primarily devoted to its needs and activities, was declared to be the political responsibility of business and the business man by Gov. Albert C. Ritchie, of Maryland, in an address before the Institute of Public Affairs here, in which he discussed the subject of municipal government and its part in the future of American democracy.

"The modern city is a business city," the speaker remarked; "business made it and business should feel responsible for its government. Business men, Governor Ritchie continued, seem to think they have done a fine bit of work when they organize great chambers of commerce, successfully agitate for larger cities, and let the matter rest there. That the efficiency, skill, intelligence, integrity and loyalty they demand and devote to their private affairs might prove of equal worth and value to the business of managing municipal activities, does not seem to be at all appreciated by business men," he declared, although the problems that confront the cities are identical with those that confront private enterprises.

"Groping in the Dark"

Business in its own realm, he said, moves with its eyes open, but in the world of politics it lets its cities largely "go it alone," groping in the dark, due to what he characterized as "a foolish fallacy," that business is one thing and politics another. "Think of the large number of corporations which now exceed in size, power, wealth, and operating personnel the average city of a generation ago, and contrast the efficiency of their operation with the inefficiency of the operation of the city," Governor Ritchie said. "Why cannot the cities have the benefit of this accumulated efficiency? There is no department of government in which a real interest by business in government could so effectively operate, as in the municipal field."

"Business has developed its experts, highly skilled and highly trained personnel in the field of industry. It knows how to get things done, how to manage the elements of sound business administration. It knows in short how to run its business, and the business of managing municipal affairs is no more difficult. This is not to say that the problems of democracy in a city are not unique and peculiar to the city. They are so much so that I am convinced that if democracy is ever to fail as a form of government, it will be because our municipal governments have failed us. Your Fascism and Socialism and syndicalism is city bred and born of the city. The stability of our institutions, even the security of our acquisitions, may well rest on that ultimate national political structure which the cities are now building and are destined more and more to shape and control."

Key of Political Future

Governor Ritchie saw the key of "our political future" in the conduct of municipal affairs. The failure or success of democracy, he held, is determined by the success or failure of municipal government. So dominant has the city become in the life of the Nation, the speaker said, that if the political morale of the city is low, or its government fails or is weak, all politics and all government will reflect that failure and weakness.

With 60 per cent of the population of the Nation already residing in cities, and the percentage increasing every year, Governor Ritchie held that the major political problems of the future revolve around the cities and urban life, and that the cities and those who reside in them must prepare to meet and solve these vast issues.

That the last 25 years have seen a marked improvement and reformation of American municipal government was acknowledged by Governor Ritchie, but he viewed it only "as a beginning." It is true, he said, that administration of municipal affairs has been cleaned up, on the whole, but waste, extravagance, lost motion, inefficiency and petty politics are still rampant, and need to be dealt with vigorously. Municipal government as an expression of democracy, he said, is still far too much inclined to think they have done all there is to be done when they periodically elect greater administrative officers, such as stockholders feel when they have chosen their board of directors.

Relation to Nation

Just as business is causing most of the cities' problems, so the cities are at the root of some of the larger problems of the national government, Governor Ritchie continued. "It, too, must help to solve them. If democracy is to function, and the cities are to give the assistance and co-operation needed to meet the mounting problems facing the Nation, he advocated that they be allowed greater power and control of their affairs. At present, he held, the city is not much more than a mere corporate creature of the Legislature or the State.

"I believe that not only the future of municipal government, but the future of American democracy as a whole involves enlarging the political self-governing powers of our cities," he said. Such freedom of action, Governor Ritchie observed, was necessary to enable cities to cope with an ever increasing taxation, developed further by the dissent from the contention of Ogden L. Mills, Undersecretary of the Treasury, in his speech before the Institute, that the taxation problem of the Nation is today one of state and local taxes. Mr.

Graves laid down the counter argument that the assumption that the trend of federal expenditures for civil purposes is below that of the trend for the same purposes by state and local governments is not borne out by the facts. He declared that the trend of both federal and state expenditures is upward.

Cites Higher Federal Costs

To substantiate his statement that federal costs were mounting, Mr. Graves cited numerous tables, from governmental reports, showing the steadily increasing cost of federal administration. He declared that the total federal expenditures for 1923 were \$4,065,000,000 and that they had increased in 1926 to \$4,280,000,000.

He observed that despite "a constant flow of economy talk from Washington," reports show that the cost for personal services in the Federal Government has increased from \$558,000,000 in 1923 to \$989,000,000 in 1926; also that the cost of supplies had risen from \$90,000,000 in 1923 to \$100,000,000 in 1926; that current expenses had mounted from \$1,505,000,000 in 1923 to \$1,632,000,000 in 1926; and that the cost of the executive department was greater today than ever before, rising from \$222,000,000 in 1921, when President Wilson retired, to \$438,000,000 for the present fiscal year.

Mr. Graves also enumerated the expenditures of many departments of the Federal Government to show that without exception their outlays have been constantly mounting. He agreed with Mr. Mills that payments out of the United States Treasury have decreased, but declared that this was "only imperceptibly" due to economies in the Federal Government.

He held that this retarded flow of federal funds was due to the fact that the Federal Government did not have to meet great war costs, such as paying out over \$700,000,000 to the railroads of the nation, as was done in 1921, maintenance of the European food relief and many other war-time activities, including a great naval and military establishment. The Federal Government, Mr. Graves observed, "was entitled to no particular credit for these alleviations."

Explains State Increases

In explanation of some, at least, of the recent considerable increases in state and municipal expenditures, Mr. Graves charged that during the war years, 1917 to 1920, the Federal Government demanded of local administrations that they refrain from all but the most necessary outlays. In fact, according to Mr. Graves, during these war years, and basing the dollar on the purchasing power of the 1913 dollar, states actually received \$1,000,000,000 more from the Federal Government than they paid out, and municipalities received \$1,219,000,000 more from the Federal Government than they paid out.

During these years the Federal Government was spending without stint, he said, while the states and municipalities were refraining from even needed expansion and improvements. Now, many states and municipalities are compelled to undertake vast programs of construction of all kinds in order to meet pressing needs, he stated.

One item of criticism given by Mr. Mills—the inadequacy of state and municipal taxes—was heartily approved by Mr. Graves. He concurred with the federal official's view that the federal tax system was more equitable and just than the average state and city tax system. The adjustments and revision of these tax systems, Mr. Graves remarked, was one of the major problems confronting these governing units.

Mr. Graves submitted figures showing that state expenditures had increased from \$379,030,094 in 1915 to \$1,035,478,035 in 1926; but that estimated in terms of 1915 dollars, the 1926 outlay was actually only \$657,864,063, or \$3.85 per capita for 1915 and \$5.84 for 1926, an increase he held, that was neither excessive nor burdensome.

## FUND OF \$25,000 FOR FLYING PRIZE

(Continued from Page 1)

vided that contestants, in order to be eligible for the prize, must be citizens of the United States, and must be the trustees, through the Boston Chamber of Commerce, by cablegram or radiogram before taking off for Boston.

Application has already been made to the National Aeronautic Association, to secure certification of the start from Europe, by Federation Aeronautique Internationale officials and also for certification on arrival, by the contest committee of the National Aeronautic Association.

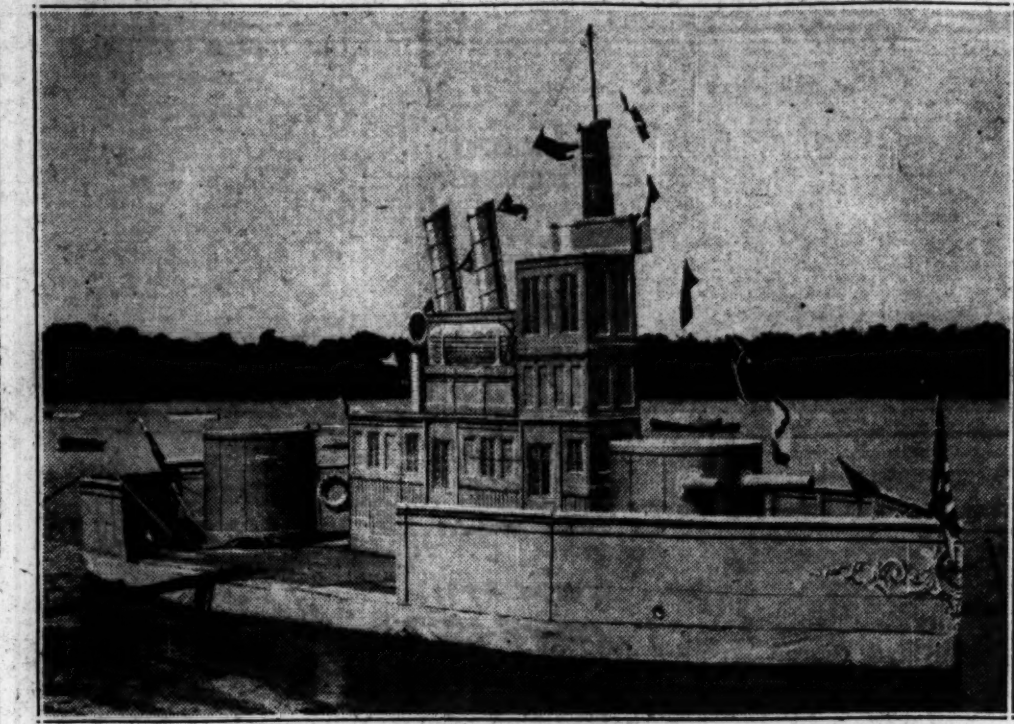
Boston Logically Sifted

Arrival of the first Europe-to-America airplane at Boston would focus the eyes of the entire world on this city, it is pointed out, and probably do more to spread the fame of Boston's progressive attitude than any other sort of publicity. A direct benefit should accrue to the transportation agencies, hotels, merchants, newspapers and business houses of the city by reason of this fact and by its attraction to visitors from outside, points out the chamber.

Because Boston is situated on a steamship day nearer Europe than any other large American port, its airport is logically suited to become an American terminus of transatlantic flying, says the chamber, and because of the greater difficulty of the western flight from Europe to America, it is particularly fitting and desirable that Boston should be the American destination of the pilot who will show the sportman in attempting the first non-stop flight westward.

Citizens of Boston have always shown the keenest interest in the most efficient means of transportation, and through its early hearty support of aviation, as instanced by the historic Boston meets of 1909 and 1910. As a matter of civic pride and potential commercial air development, Boston should be the landing place of the first Europe-to-America flier, says the chamber.

## A Ship Launched on Waves of Song and Jollity



H. M. S. PINAFORE  
The Floating Stage Upon Which the Elks Present the Operetta of That Name at Lake Quannapowitt Adjoining Wakefield Common.

## H. M. S. Pinafore Rides Gayly at Anchor for Elks' Operetta

Actual Marine Setting Is Given Favorite Musical Comedy in Performance at Lake Quannapowitt by Well-Trained Cast

WAKEFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12

(Special).—The admiral has arrived! Twinkling lights on a distant shore—a ship-of-war silhouetted against moonlit skies—sailors in white uniforms dancing the hornpipe—the booming of salutes—cheers—martial music—H. M. S. Pinafore in gala attire rides at anchor in the harbor. This is the unique setting for the old favorite musical comedy "Pinafore" produced at Lake Quannapowitt in Wakefield last evening under the auspices of the Wakefield P. O. E. The operetta is being presented as the Elks' annual summer outdoor entertainment and will be repeated again this evening.

A large audience of "people from the shore" of the Wakefield Common to attend last night's performance. A stage setting resembling an English war vessel of 50 years ago, erected on a raft a few feet off the shore, afforded a realistic background for the singers and dancers, some of whom are professional. Adding to the atmosphere of the setting, many canoes and rowboats glided in and out of the shadows to the rear of the imitation warship, and two small sailboats anchored nearby, were revealed by the beams of the spotlights.

Colored lights on buildings along the shore, and the flashing reflections of motor headlights from the highway added to the festive appearance of the scene. Another unique feature of the setting is the reflection of the many colored costumes in kaleidoscopic effects on the lake between the shore and the ship.

Captain Corcoran, of the H. M. S. Pinafore, is played by Victor Lovejoy of Melrose. The part of Ralph Rackstraw, the lad who loves the captain's daughter, is taken by Karl Beal of Salem. The feature of the performance is the acting of Arthur Woolley, veteran musical comedy actor, who plays the part of Sir Joseph Porter, ruler of the Queen's navy.

Many of the cast are members of light opera companies. The leading lady is Miss Ruth Libbey.

The operetta is directed by George V. C. Lord, director of various Harvard and Wellesley light opera and pageants. Ives' Orchestra plays the musical score.

School Issues a Bit of Advice

to Both Pupils and Parents

High School of Commerce in Pamphlet to Be Distributed on Opening Day Tells How Successful Students Succeeded

Addressed to parents and pupils, that for the most part parents assist in obtaining a good training for their sons, in some cases, however, their work against their son's best interest, by keeping him out of school unnecessarily, by requesting early dismissal privileges for him, by allowing him to postpone school tasks and by not calling at the school to get a first-hand report of the school work.

The parent is advised to see to it that the pupil studies regularly each night, and that he does his written work neatly and accurately. As a means of obtaining parents' interest, they should provide a quiet, well-lighted room for study, discourage all interruptions and interferences, encourage the boy to talk about his lessons and show firm disapproval of shoddy work. The school cordially invites parents to visit it and to talk over individual problems with the head master. The school wants the parents to feel that it has the cordial co-operation of the parent.

Neglect of home-work results in more failures than all other causes combined, the booklet states. Most unfortunately parents, as a rule, do not insist on conscientious performance of home-work, of which about two hours are required each school day.

GLADIOLI PRIZES AT WORCESTER SHOW

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 12.—First prize for display of gladioli was awarded Miss Isabel Perkins of Worcester yesterday at the Worcester County Horticultural Society annual gladioli show. Charles G. Lundgren of Holden, Mass., received the prize for the best basket.

Mrs. John Hassett and Mrs. Lucy M. Coulson of Worcester, and Mrs. Herbert J. Eager of Auburn won the special prizes offered by Miss Frances M. Morse for 20 vases of annuals. The Mrs. Homer Gage special prizes for tuberous rooted begonias were won by Dr. J. Frank Cooper and J. Hagood Brooks of Worcester and Mrs. Edward Warren of Leicester.

Prizes were awarded in other floral departments to Mrs. Herbert L. White of Holden, Mass.; Edward J. Watts, L. L. Wood and Miss Frances C. Morse of Worcester.

LIGHTKEEPER WINS LAND POST

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—John E. Paul, keeper at the Borden Flats Light for 16 years, has been transferred to the Dutch Island Light in Newport Harbor. The Dutch Island station is on the mainland.

## CREDIT MEN ASK NATIONAL STUDY OF STANDARDS

Would Analyze Sources of Loss in Large Volume of Time Sales

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 12 (AP).—An appeal to the Federal Government to conduct an extensive survey of credit methods throughout the United States, with a view to standardizing a credit system on a sound basis of benefit to both merchant and consumer, will be made by the Retail Credit Men's National Association.

Five hundred members of the association, in convention here, adopted today a resolution asking for an appropriation of not less than \$50,000 for such an investigation, which would be conducted by the Department of Commerce.

The resolution virtually invites the aid of the Government in working out what the credit men declare is a rapidly widening problem of credit merchandising. It is pointed out that 50 per cent of the total business of the country is retail, and that 76 per cent of the retail business is done on credit. The association takes the position, it was explained, that there is a considerable undetermined margin of loss at present, and it is urged that the Government be asked to ascertain the exact extent of the loss or its causes.

Association Name Changed

The procedure sought by the convention will be to obtain petitions from at least 100,000 merchants throughout the country, seeking support of the governors of their respective states in the Nation-wide movement.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: L. L. Meyer of Houston, Tex., president; J. R. Hewitt of Baltimore, first vice-president; Milton J. Solon of Minneapolis, second vice-president; William H. Gray of Cleveland, S. H. Talles of Washington, D. C., A. D. McMillan of Oklahoma City, William Devere of Cheyenne, Wyo.; H. A. Dibans of Milwaukee, E. J. Ziegler of Dallas, Texas, and W. W. Robinson of Portland, Ore., directors.

It was voted to change the name of the organization from Retail Credit Association. The elimination of the word "men" was declared due in part to the growing inclusion of women in the organization.

Credit Courses Asked

Introduction of instruction in credit buying into the public school curriculum was advocated in yesterday's session at the Biltmore Hotel by A. B. Sanders, assistant secretary of the association. Extension of credit and installment buying into more and more homes in the United States was given by Mr. Sanders as the reason for his recommendation. The instruction would be started with a short lecture course, he said, but full courses in credit could later be introduced in high schools and upper grades in colleges.

A volume of \$6,000,000,000 was claimed for installment sales last year by Guy M. Hulse, field secretary of the service division of the association. He said that this total shows an increase of 7 per cent in installment sales this year over last year. Other speakers included A. W. Dunport, a merchant of London, Eng., and G. Harley Denney, general secretary of the National Federation of Credit Traders in England.

SCOUTS TO MEET

PACIFIC FLIER

When Lieut. Albert F. Hegenberger, transpacific ocean flier, arrives in Boston tomorrow morning, a detail of Boy Scouts from Troop 6, Hyde Park, will form at the South Station as an escort for the aviator during his visit to Boston. Lieut. Hegenberger will be the guest of the Boston Boy Scout Council, and will visit their camp at Loon Pond, Lakeville.

While en route to the camp, Lieut. Hegenberger will stop at Hyde Park, where formal tribute will be paid by that body for the successful flight to Hawaii, which Lieut. Hegenberger shared with Lieut. Maitland. A visit will also be made to New Bedford, where exercises will also be held in honor of the flier. He will be welcomed at the City Hall by the Mayor. At Hyde Park he will place a wreath on the World War Honor Roll.

## CITY EXPLAINS ITS HIGH COST OF GOVERNMENT

Increased Service to Public and Higher Salaries Included Among Reasons

Why Boston's mounting cost of government has almost doubled in amount from 1917 to 1926, figures made public by the Department of Commerce are explained when the municipal budget is examined as detailed in the tax bills which are sent to all tax payers. The Department of Commerce reported that Boston paid a total of \$47,854,333 last year, or \$60.84 per capita, for maintenance and operation of general departments. The per capita expense figures compared with \$58.55 in 1925 and \$31.88 in 1917.

"Cost of materials, all supplies, increased service to the public, increases in number of city employees, higher salaries and wages, a school building program and more and better-paid teachers' accounts for the mounting cost of government in Boston," said Rupert C. Carven, city auditor.

He pointed out how five departments of the city increased in cost of operation from 1917 to the end of 1926: a total of \$22,622,410, or 1924 of all the smaller departments showed proportionate increases. The pension accumulation fund of \$1,583,000 was not supported from taxation in 1917.

Some Interesting Figures

The city's tax bill shows that in 1917 the schools took \$7,352,974 from the taxpayers, while in 1926 the total cost of schools, including \$4,000,000 for schoolhouse construction alone, amounted to \$21,695,976.88. Between 1917 and 1926 the cost of the public schools gained by \$14,333,002.88. Before 1917 money for schoolhouse construction was secured by borrowing the money. Since that year the cost of school building is included in the taxes and paid for out of the current year's levy on the taxpayers.

The Public Works Department cost \$9,070,842.20 in 1926, while in 1917 the total was but \$5,296,229.59. In that time the wages of the laborers alone have been increased by more than 50 per cent, while materials and machinery have advanced in proportion.

The police department cost \$5,224,591.05 in 1926, while in 1917 the department took but \$2,281,071 from the taxpayers. The addition of more than 300 men for the traffic squad last year as well as additions to the force in years previous and raises in pay explain largely the gain.

The fire department cost \$4,433,060.51 in 1926, while before the two-plant system and the one-day-off-in-three became laws the department cost much less, the total for 1917 being \$2,195,975.37.

Park Expenses

The increased cost of the park department in that span of years was \$835,177.65.

In that time the maintenance expenses of the city have practically doubled while the number of employed has gained by nearly that proportion.

The report of the Department of Commerce analyzing Boston's municipal condition and its expenditures show that the net indebtedness of the city at the end of 1926 was \$95,568,171 or \$125.23 per capita. In 1925 the per capita debt was \$120.31 and in 1917 \$117.66.

The total revenue receipts in 1926 were \$78,154,561, or \$99.31 per capita. Payments for operation of public service enterprises (waterworks, markets, cemeteries and ferries) amounted to \$2,845,642. Interest on debt amounted to \$7,252,714; and outlays for permanent improvements including public service enterprises \$1,819,960.

The grand total for general ex-

penses for public service enterprises and outlays were \$73,417,664, which was \$4,736,897 less than the total receipts. The excess of revenue was reflected in purchase of investments and increased cash balance at the end of the year.

Similar reports covering the financial figures for the city of Springfield, Mass., for 1926 were likewise made public.

The Springfield payments for operation and maintenance of general departments totaled \$7,188,191, or \$49.57 per capita.

In 1925 the comparative per capita for maintenance and operation was \$47.59, and for 1917, \$27.26.

CONNECTICUT PLANS

TOWN ROADS' UPKEEP

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12 (Special).—A statewide discussion of the care of town roads has been begun by John A. Macdonald, Connecticut State highway commissioner.

The first one was at a meeting in Middletown, Conn., representatives of the boards of selectmen of the 15 towns of Middlesex County.

After a long discussion of ways and means of securing the necessary funds for maintenance and repair of town roads, those present were notified that William D. Hulse, of the highway department, would be willing to visit each town which needed his services, and would aid them in planning ways and means of securing funds needed.

VERMONT FEDERATION

RE-ELECTS PRESIDENT

BARRE, Vt., Aug. 12 (Special).—W. H. Eager was re-elected president of the Vermont branch of the American Federation of Labor yesterday, defeating Charles H. Reagan of Montpelier by a close vote. The session closed yesterday morning.

Mr. Reagan was elected first vice-president. Other officers elected were: M. P. Sullivan, Graniteville; Robert Stewart, Brattleboro; Charles Metcalf, Hydeville; Daniel McBain, Barre; H. R. Stone, Burlington, vice-presidents; F. W. Saitor, Barre, corresponding secretary; S. L. Hufmire, Rutland, financial secretary and treasurer.

CANADIAN UNIVERSITY

GETS RARE OBJECTS

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special Correspondence).—Formal presentation was recently made to the University of British Columbia of a collection of ethnological specimens from the South Sea Islands by Frank Burnett. The collection is one of the largest of its kind in the world, and was obtained during more than 20 years of research in practically every island of the South Seas.

The items include ornaments of hard shell, baskets, beads, sets of armor, blow pipes for the projection of darts, carved idols, grass mats, colored cloth made from bark, and wooden dinner sets. It is believed that the collection will be of great value to the students of the university.

RED COATS PROPOSED

FOR TRAFFIC OFFICERS

LOS ANGELES (Special).—A plan to render traffic officers more conspicuous by garbing them in red coats, thereby reducing the hazards they undergo while directing traffic at congested corners, has been recommended to the Los Angeles City Council and traffic commission by a citizen, George E. Blum.

"Khaki coat was adopted for the soldier," said Mr. Blum, "to make him inconspicuous to the enemy. The reverse is necessary for the traffic officer. Very often he is not seen amid the congestion of crowded streets and signals are disregarded. A red coat will make him always visible."

The Dimock Corporation early this season announced that it would not consider any form of growing potatoes as it did in 1926 in the way of furnishing seed and fertilizer. Farmers, dissatisfied with last season's results, are planning to market their own potatoes this fall.

The Dimock Corporation in a statement issued several weeks ago, stated that experience has shown them that there is a wide open market for high quality potatoes at a high price and that it is useless to send anything but the best into the markets. As a result of this, the experience the corporation did not contract for this year's crop, but confined its efforts to growing and selling its own crop for seed purposes.

The growers say that the potatoes classed in Grade A at the Brattleboro milk plant recently were just as large, just as evenly shaped, of just as good quality and of just as good color as those grown by the corporation, and sold at top prices; that the same is true of the potatoes which the farmers sold the corporation; and that the corporation should have received as high a price for the farmer-grown potatoes as it received for its own.

BOSTON ORGANIST

TO PLAY IN LONDON

Raymond Robinson, organist of King's Chapel and member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music, and Mrs. Robinson have sailed for Europe. At London, they will give an organ recital on Aug. 24 at the Church of St. Clement, Danes. His trip has been planned to include visits to several composers and organists, among them Mr. Vaughan Williams, Sir Edward Elgar and Sir John Stainer, and to visit the organists of London churches; Mrs. Willis, a celebrated English organ manufacturer; Dr. Orlando Mansfield, his former instructor in counterpoint and fugue; and at Paris, Joseph Bonnet, Marcel Dupre and Louis Vierne.

During Mr. Robinson's absence his substitutes at King's Chapel will be Henry Gideon of Temple Israel and Mack Evans, organist of the University of Chicago.

LAWRENCE TO HAVE

NEW BANK BUILDING

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 12.—Plans for a new bank building, to be completed for the Broadway Savings Bank, at the corner of Hampshire and Essex Streets, and construction is expected to start at an early date. The structure will be of Italian Botticelli marble, and in place of the old building, which was a shabby granite base course. Windows and door will be of bronze, glazed with wire plate glass.

The banking room counters will be of Italian Botticelli marble, and in place of the old building, which was a shabby granite base course. Windows and door will be of bronze, glazed with wire plate glass.

The ladies of the delegation were entertained during the business session with a motor tour of historical points of Boston, Harvard College, Cambridge, Lexington and Concord, and later at luncheon at the Belmont Springs Country Club.

Tonight the banquet of the association will be held at the Hotel Statler. George E. Willey will act as toastmaster. Gov. Allan T. Fuller will deliver an "Address of Welcome to Massachusetts," and Edward Ford and Bruce Barton of New York will be speakers.

AIRPORT HEARING DELAYED

Hearing on the petition of Col. E. H. B. Green of Dartmouth to pump sand from Buzzards Bay for filling in the proposed airport on his property, scheduled before the board of public works today, was postponed to Thursday afternoon, Aug. 18, at 2:30.



## APPLE EXPORTS AIDED BY ACTION OF DR. GILBERT

State Commissioner Removes Color Requirement—Helps Gravensteins

Apple growers of Massachusetts will have a distinct advantage in exporting early apples through the action of Dr. A. W. Gilbert, commissioner of agriculture, in changing the regulations so that there is no color requirement on apples which are to be marketed as Massachusetts Grade A. He has made this modification to meet the requests of apple growers who wish to export Gravenstein apples to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow markets.

The old regulation required 10 per cent of color on Grade A apples. With the Gravenstein apple this meant that the apple could not be picked until it was nearly mature on the tree. The growers told Dr. Gilbert that if they waited until the color came from maturity of the fruit, it would be too late to ship to English markets to get good prices. From the tree to the consumer, in England takes about 16 days. A fully mature Gravenstein apple would become overripe in that period.

No Effect on Home Market  
The change in the regulation will not have any noticeable effect on the apples marketed at home. The trade demands good color and most of the growers market their Gravensteins with from 20 to 25 per cent of color, far ahead of the state requirements. The importance of the export outlet for early apples, especially Gravensteins, was brought out in the recent agricultural colleges of New England. There are 65,000 Gravenstein apple trees in the State, fully 90 per cent of them being in Middlesex and Worcester Counties, in easy trucking distance from the wharves. The survey showed that so many Gravenstein trees had been planted in the last few years that the crop would probably increase fully 50 per cent within 10 years as the young trees come into bearing. This heavy planting of Gravensteins is an indication of the value which the growers set on this variety.

## V. F. W. ADOPTS BLUECOAT BAND

Boston Police Musicians Will Represent State Organization

The Boston Police Traffic Band of about 35 pieces which has generally headed the police parade, but has been inactive for the last few months, will be the official band of the Massachusetts department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of the United States at the twenty-eighth national encampment of the V. F. W. at Providence, R. I., Sept. 4 to 9, inclusive.

This was announced today at V. F. W. department headquarters at the State House, by John H. Wallace, state commander, as the decision of the council of administration. The history of the transfer of the Police Band under the wing of Boston Police Post 1018, V. F. W., was furnished by Mr. Wallace, past commander of the post; Capt. Bernard Hoppe of the State House, and present officer of the day of Post 1018. After learning that the Boston Police Traffic Band was to be disbanded, the post formed a committee consisting of Mr. Minger, past commander of the post; Capt. Bernard Hoppe of the State House, and present officer of the day of Post 1018. After learning that the Boston Police Traffic Band was to be disbanded, the post formed a committee consisting of Mr. Minger, past commander of the post; Capt. Bernard Hoppe of the State House, and present officer of the day of Post 1018. After learning that the Boston Police Traffic Band was to be disbanded, the post formed a committee consisting of Mr. Minger, past commander of the post; Capt. Bernard Hoppe of the State House, and present officer of the day of Post 1018.

The committee reported to the post the situation of the band members to accept the proposed reorganization and provisions for maintenance, subject to acceptance by the post. The post voted to accept the band and to allow members of the Boston Police Department who were musicians to be given an opportunity to play in the band. The band has been under the instruction of "Al" Ives of the Ives Boston band, who was selected by the band.

## NEW HAVEN SYSTEM MARKS ANNIVERSARY

Rail Line Celebrates 55 Years of Development

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12 (Special).—The fifty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company is being celebrated by the company this month. It was in August, 1872, that the company was formed by the union of the Hartford & New Haven Railroad with the New York & New Haven Railroad, the latter controlling by lease the Shore Line Railroad, which ran from New Haven to New London.

The development of the "New Haven" dates back 101 years ago to the chartering of the first railroad in America, the Granite Railway, which was used to haul granite for the Bunker Hill monument from West Quincy, Mass., to the Neponset River,

where the granite was carried by water to Boston. The real beginning of the New Haven system, however, came in 1847 with the opening of the line from New Haven to North York, thus completing the all-rail route from Boston to New York, broken only by ferries across the important rivers.

## STATE LEGION TO NAME HEADS

Resolution of Confidence in Courts and Governor Fuller Is Adopted

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 12.—The second day of the state convention of the American Legion began this morning. The business of nominating state department officers was begun. John Stitt of New Bedford, Richard Paul of Canton, and John W. Reth of Rosindale are strong competitors for the position of state commander.

The Forty and Eight Club of Massachusetts voted to strike out of its constitution a phrase prohibiting "other than white males" membership. The club is an organization affiliated with the state department of the Legion. Charles T. Flynn, grand advocate of the club, was elected grand chief de gare.

Col. Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, has been invited to come to the convention. Yesterday, Lieut. Albert F. Hegeberger was a guest of honor, receiving an enthusiastic ovation.

A resolution, drafted by Thomas F. Quinn of Natick, was unanimously adopted by the convention. The resolution read: "Be it resolved: That the Department of Massachusetts, American Legion, in convention assembled, hereby reaffirms its confidence in the courts and in the government of this Commonwealth, and applauds and expresses its appreciation to the Governor of the Commonwealth for his untiring efforts to the interest of justice, in support of our laws and in support of our institutions."

## MRS. HEALY HEADS EDUCATION WORK

League of Women Voters Honors Former Boston Leader

Mrs. Mary Tenney Healy, former president of the Boston League of Women Voters, has been elected chairman of the education committee of the National League of Women Voters. It was announced today by Miss Belle Sherwin, president of the league's executive committee in Washington.

Mrs. Healy, the wife of Dr. William Healy, director of the Judge Baker Foundation, has long been identified as a pioneer in education and the promotion of civic movements. For three years she was president of the Boston City Federation of Women's Clubs.

Upon graduating from the University of Wisconsin, Mrs. Healy became interested in the problems of settlement houses and finally became head of the Henry Booth Settlement of Chicago. As a leader for women in industry, Mrs. Healy gained prominence through her efforts to put through the 56-hour law in Illinois for women. Today she is a director of the Collegiate Bureau of Occupations for Women. Mrs. Healy finds time also to conduct a poultry farm in Natick.

In her new office as national chairman, Mrs. Healy succeeds Miss Cornelia Adair of Richmond, Va.

## ATHOL TAX RATE LOWER

Assessors in this town have announced a reduction of 50 cents in the tax rate for 1927, making the rate \$30. There has been a steady decline in the rate for the last few years.

## Nantucket's Clipper Ship Days Are Revived in Town Festival

Old Houses Are Open and Hostesses in Crinoline Greet Visitors in Costumes of Times When Islanders Brought Silks and Whales From Sea

NANTUCKET, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—Cobbled Main Street and its narrow, cottage-lined tributaries in the center of the town were transformed yesterday, throughout a long, golden afternoon, into a scene reflective of the Nantucket of a century and more ago, when men of the town solely followed the sea and quelling bees were the sum of an afternoon's diversion in the Macy, Tobey, Varney, Turner and other great houses.

These and others among the houses which became famous with an earlier generation were opened to the public during the afternoon, their hostesses dressed in the crinolines and frizzures of days when great masters fetched pieces of silks and laces from ports of call on long voyages.

Punch and Judy Show  
There was a Punch and Judy show and pony rides for the children, to say nothing of a winning well, a "Cent School," a quilling party and a series of old-time dances in a garden. Next door to the lovely old Barney House, at 96 Pine Street, an exhibition of clipper dishes and old silver was conducted by a group of gentlewomen in beautiful costumes.

In Walnut Court and Winter Street, in Ray's Court and Fair Street, groups of ladies and gentlemen, elegant in costume of the late nineteenth century, were seen in the late afternoon. The town fathers were stern about such things.

## Storing Up in Song the Tale of the Trail



It is the Habit of Gypsies on the Trail to Recount, in Simple Melody, Each Night After the Day's Journey, Events of the Road That They May Retell the Story of the Entire Adventure to Those Who, Less Fortunate, Have Remained at Home.

## MOUNTAIN MOTOR TRAVEL IS HEAVY

New Hampshire Road Count Shows Many Visitors

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 12.—New Hampshire highway census takers report a tremendous travel this month in the White Mountains. Gasoline tax receipts for July increased more than 50 per cent over 1926, due in part to an increase in the rate from 2 to 3 cents a gallon. Seventy per cent of the automobiles on the roads in the northern part of the State are "foreign," that is, they come from other states than New Hampshire.

One day, in the 10 hours from 6 o'clock in the morning to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, 2500 motorists passed the Glen Station and 1711 of those were "foreign" cars.

Travel up Mt. Washington this year is greater than ever before. Operators of the automobiles that make the ascent by way of the old wagon road have been taking from 60 to 100 persons to the summit every day, and the demand for transportation is increasing rather than diminishing.

## MOTORBUS PERMIT REFUSED IN NATICK

NATICK, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—The request of the Boston & Worcester Street Railway for a permit to operate a bus line through this town was denied by the Board of Selectmen which was notified yesterday that the receivers of the road had been authorized to sell it for what it would bring. This notice was given from the office of Wells A. Rollins in Boston, permission having been granted by the Supreme Judicial Court. The American Trust Company of Boston is the receiver.

Residents of Natick, it is said, rely on the Boston & Worcester Road as a means of transportation to those two points more than the train service. Opposition to operating a bus line through Natick has always been pronounced. The Worcester road officials say that only the bus service can be made to pay.

## BANK TO CLOSE BRANCH

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—The old banking rooms of the former Chippewa National Bank will be abandoned Monday. The Third National Bank, which absorbed the Chippewa National some months ago, says the branch is too near the main bank to make its further continuance of any service to patrons.

## CLARK UNIVERSITY AWARDS 12 DEGREES

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—Twelve degrees were conferred last night by Clark University at the final assembly of the summer school. In the absence of Dr. W. W. Atwood, president of the university, Dr. Charles H. Thurber, president of the board of trustees, officiated.

The master of arts degree was conferred on the Misses Marion B. Forsythe and Isabelle Kingsbury. Mildred E. Christensen, Maude A. Hobson, Margaret E. Maher, Theresa F. McQuay, Delia G. O'Connor, Arthur M. Shragar, Anne E. Tausch, and Marion B. Forsythe were granted the degree of bachelor of education. Ralph L. Small received the master of arts degree.

## CONCORD (MASS.) TAX UP \$3.10

CONCORD, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—An increase of \$3.10 in the tax rate of Concord, making the rate \$40.90, has been announced by a board of assessors. Taxable property increased more than \$100,000 as compared with last year. The town has 1914 persons subject to poll tax, one less than last year.

## NO CLAMMING AT REVERE

The last area left open for the taking of shellfish in Lynn harbor was closed yesterday when the Massachusetts Public Health Council forbade the further use of the flats of Revere Beach for its entire length. The prohibition covers the taking of shellfish in any quantities to be used for any purpose, including that of bait.

## CAMP FIRE GIRL GYPSY TROUP TAKES TO OPEN ROAD FOR HOME

(Continued from Page 1)

given over to the leisurely trip up the mountain and to a careful and studious inspection of the technical aspects of the observatory. Last night camp was resumed again at the glimmering edge of Ponkapog, with time for a finishing touch on the songs that would give to those waiting for the homecoming.

## "NEPTUNE" DEDICATES GIRL SCOUTS' POOL

"King Neptune" dedicated the new swimming pool at Cedar Hill, the Girl Scout camping center at Waltham, yesterday, in the presence of several hundred Girl Scouts from throughout Massachusetts, their parents and friends. Arrayed in royal robes, the King, impersonated by Miss Margaret Kimball, director of the State Junior Camp, walked down the steps leading to the water, inspected the pool and finding it to his satisfaction, swam its length, still wearing the crown and robe. The King was accompanied by four mermaids, Eleanor Rossello of Arlington, Thelma Ferguson of Somerville, Elsa Jacobson of Dorchester, and Marion Andrews of Groton, and numerous water sprites. Winners in competitive events which followed were: 25-Yard dash, June Tenney of Arlington first, Barbara Vaughn of Quincy second, Eleanor Bullmer of Cambridge third; obstacle race, Margaret Knapp of Medford first, Helen Harding of Melrose second, Elise Hansel of Arlington third; water-carrying race, Margaret Knapp of Medford first, Olive Dunham of Quincy second, Deborah Plummer of Malden third.

## TELEPHONE COMPANY WOULD RAISE RATES

An increase in telephone rates has been asked in a new schedule filed with the department of public utilities by the Heath Telephone Company of Shelburne Falls. The company operates in Shelburne Falls, Ashfield, Charlemont, Conway and Colrain as well as several places in Vermont.

This is the first increase the company has asked since its formation 16 or 17 years ago. In the last few years extensive construction work has been undertaken by the company necessitating the outlay of a considerable amount of money. The increase asked by the company averages about 12 per cent.

William H. O'Brien, head of the telephone and telegraph division of the utilities department will inspect the company's plant and financial condition some time next week.

## NEW HAVEN TO SPEND \$1,527,000 ON SCHOOLS

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12 (Special).—The year's school building program of the city of New Haven will require \$1,527,000, according to an estimate for 1928 given the Board of Finance by Col. Arnon A. Alling, president of the School Board.

Estimates for the maintenance of the public schools call for \$2,810,000. Colonel Alling explains that \$714,000 is needed to complete the Grand Avenue Junior High School, according to plans already drawn; \$604,000 will be needed to complete the Bassett Street Junior High School; \$85,000 for the new Fair Haven Training School; and \$124,000 for the Ridge Street Open Air School.

No funds are available for this work and Colonel Alling explains that the proceeds of a 1½ mill special tax for new school purposes have already been pledged until 1929 to pay for the present construction of the Bassett Street and Grand Avenue Junior High Schools.

## YEAR'S "PEAK" COMES IN TELEPHONE CALLS

Connecticut Exchanges Find August Busiest Month

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 12 (Special).—The 83 central telephone exchanges in Connecticut are now in the midst not only of their busiest season of the year, but also of one of their busiest months in history from the standpoint of the number of calls being handled each day. August, contrary to the general belief that the winter months bring the heaviest

telephone traffic, is the busiest month of the year, and this year it is busier than ever.

Toll calls, in particular, increase during the hot weather, and the increase is generally attributed to vacationists away from home, who desire for one reason or another to converse with someone in their home or office. Connecticut's numerous summer resorts annually draw thousands of vacationists, and the toll at some time during their vacations desire to get in touch with someone in their home towns and cities.

The reason for the increase of local calls in hot weather probably lies in the fact that business men, instead of making personal calls, make use of their telephones instead. Arrangements for unexpected picnics and parties to the shore on hot days are almost always made over the wires. All of these things combine to increase the work of the telephone operator in the warm months. When everyone else is trying to find the coolest spot to spend the day, the operators find their work greater than at any other time, but they expect and prepare for hot weather traffic and carry on cheerfully.

## BRITISH RETAIL DEALERS COMING

Merchants to Visit Boston to Study American Sales Methods

To observe American retail merchandising methods in use, a group of about 30 retail merchants, representatives of the Incorporated Association of Retail Distributors and the Drapers Chamber of Trade of London, England, are to be in Boston Aug. 28 to 30 and will be entertained by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and by the department stores.

Arriving by railroad in the early evening of Aug. 28, the party will be entertained at luncheon at the Chamber Building by the Retail Trade Board on Monday, Aug. 29, and taken on a bus trip along the North Shore, accompanied by a committee of merchants. Tuesday they will give the entire day to inspection of the Boston retail stores, according to present plans.

Among the delegates in the group of visiting merchants will be G. H. Wilson of Butterfields & Massies, Ltd., Barnsley; John Robinson of H. B. Sons & Co., Ltd., Sunderland; W. G. Allen & W. C. Allen, Son, Prospect Creek, Harrogate; A. J. Gower of Crichton's, Ltd., New Bond Street, London; Mrs. Gower; R. McCulloch of McCulloch & Young, Ltd., Stirling, Scotland; J. B. Smith of Edward Smith & Son, West Melton, near Rotherham; and J. A. Christie, Mr. Wilson is to be officially in charge of the party.

## BUSINESS TO BE REORGANIZED

ORANGE, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—Continuance of the town's leading industry was assured with the announcement that the board of directors of the New Home Sewing Machine Company had voted to reorganize and refinance the local business, and had elected Fred Bender of New York as president. Mr. Bender is at present in charge of the company's general management of the Metropolitan Sewing Machine Corporation of Nyack, N. Y.

## MASSACHUSETTS WORKMEN PROTECTED BY STATE

From Loss of Income Because of Accidents

## Employers Must Report All Mishaps, and Employees Get Compensation

Protection of workers from loss of income and other expense when injured in the course of their employment is an obligation carried on by the State through the Department of Industrial Accidents, administered by a board of seven members, the chairman of which is William W. Kenard.

Up to 1912, when the system was established—Massachusetts being one of the pioneer states in that field—the injured employee had little redress. Obligation of the master for misfortune of his worker, coming down from the days of feudalism, finally faded away—the employer shed that responsibility. Then the rights of the employee began to dawn, a slow development.

Along in the 80's there were passed what were known as the employers' liability laws. Thereby the worker had a chance to benefit better than he had under the old common law. But the employer had three defenses: Contributory negligence on the part of the employee, due to carelessness; knowledge by the employee that he was doing work in which there was an element of danger, characterized as "the assumption of risk"; or the injury being due to negligence of a fellow employee, called in the old law "the fellow servant rule."

As might be imagined, the injured worker had difficulty in proving that none of these things was a factor. He not only lost his wages during the time he was incapacitated; generally he lost his case in the court about it—and for good measure probably he lost his job.

## Situation Changed in 1911

Out of this situation evolved the workmen's compensation insurance system, adopted in this State by the Legislature of 1911. There was a disposition to make it compulsory upon all employers. That was found to be contrary to the Constitution, according to a ruling by the Attorney-General. So instead of passing a mandatory act, the Legislature passed a law which made it optional for employers. The three defenses they had so much relied upon, the result of this has been that today not fewer than 90 per cent of the workers in Massachusetts come under the Compensation Act.

In some other States the system is financed by a state fund, through an agency established for that purpose. In some States the employer is permitted to carry his own risk, known as self-insurance. Certain states

## Early Fall Planting of Roses Is Recommended by Expert

Superintendent of Famous North Shore Estate Warns, However, Against Planting Too Deep and Covering Them Too Early

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—Urging support of the Harvard Botanical Gardens by the garden clubs of the State, Mr. Frederick Beebe, president of the Swampscott Garden Club, told the members of the Greater Lynn Garden Club, at their meeting in Deer Cove Inn yesterday, that the botanical gardens represent the same excellence in perennial flowers that the Arnold Arboretum does in trees and shrubs. "Garden clubs fall in the purpose for which they are organized," she said, "unless they do some public good, and I know of no work more worth while than these gardens where flower lovers and garden planners may go for pleasure and help."

C. H. Rogers, superintendent of Mrs. W. H. Moore's estate at Prides Crossing, which is famous for its roses, talked on rose cultivation from the steps of the small garden, giving instruction in selection of the suitable varieties and their cultivation.

## Early Fall Planting

He urged early fall planting of roses, the earlier the better, in that part of the garden which would get most sun, and he cautioned against planting them too deep and

covering them too early against the cold of winter.

"Roses are covered not to keep them warm, as most people think, he said, "but to increase its temperature, about 32. If covered too early they will, because of the warmth, put forth in the early spring pale delicate shoots that are worthless. Cover them as late as possible, consistent with the weather. I have covered our roses as late as Christmas week and as early as the second week in November, with equally good results. Moderately cold weather will not hurt the plants. It serves only to put them to sleep. And another advantage in waiting until the weather is frosty is that then the field mouse has made other arrangements for his winter quarters."

The Greater Lynn Garden Club, although barely six months old, has been obliged to increase its membership, which was at first limited to 30 members and now numbers 40. It has already joined the federation, and its few months of existence has proved stimulating and helpful to its members who are "real dirt gardeners," and are practically all of the work in their gardens.

## TAXES DISCUSSED BY GOV. SPAULDING

Reduction Is Impossible, He Tells State Grange

THE WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 12 (Special Correspondence).—In an address before the New Hampshire Grange yesterday, Huntley M. Spaulding, Governor of New Hampshire, said that the matter of public taxation is one of the greatest importance, but in his opinion it is not possible to make any reduction in state governmental expenditures. He said the cost of government in New Hampshire has risen to \$21,630,000 a year, or approximately \$175 a family.

The most that can be hoped for is to prevent further increase, he said. "Two-thirds of this money goes for highways and schools," the executive explained. "Unless the people want to abandon the good-roads movement and several other educational facilities, there is no hope of curtailment of expenses." He advocated a 100 per cent increase in automobile registration fees, but admitted there is little hope of getting it done.

## JOHN COOLIDGE GOES WEST

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 12.—John Coolidge, son of President Coolidge, completed his course at the University of Vermont summer school here today and left at noon for Rapid City, S. D., to spend several weeks of his vacation with the President and Mrs. Coolidge. He will return in September before the opening of Amherst College where he is enrolled as a member of the senior class. He said this would be his last summer in Burlington at the school as he will be graduated from Amherst next June.

## GOING TO AUSTRALASIA

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 12 (Special).—Alfred H. Bartsch, sales manager of the American Bosch Magneto Company and for 20 years with the company, has announced his resignation to become sales and advertising manager for the General Motors Company in Australia and New Zealand. He will be succeeded in his position by Miss Estelle Linquist. Miss Olive Lewis, Miss Marion Rhodes and Miss Pamela Allen.

## Insurance Made Compulsory on Employers—State Is Active in Oversight

Each of these contested cases is heard by an individual member of the board. Hearings are conducted in all parts of the State. The member makes a decision. If either party takes exception to it, then three members of the board sit as a board of review. From the decision of this trio an appeal may be taken to the courts, but only on questions of law. There are very few appeals cases.

As to the problem of simplifying and speeding up court procedure, it has been said a lesson might be learned from the methods of the Industrial Accident Board. In many of the contested cases the parties have a conference with a member of the board before a hearing, frequently coming to terms then, but in any event getting down to tasks, so that the hearing is confined to the point at issue.

The law says compensation shall be at the rate of two-thirds of the worker's regular wage, with a minimum of \$9 a week and a maximum of \$18. The maximum has just been raised from \$16 to \$18. Such compensation shall run to a maximum limit of 500 weeks, or a total of \$4500. In fatal cases the dependents shall be paid at the rate of \$10 a week for 400 weeks for widow, with \$2 a week additional for each child, up to a combined maximum of \$6500.

Economy is joined with humanity in the operation of the system. It has been estimated that the cost to the State of carrying the dollar from the insurance company to the employee's hands is two cents. This is regarded as negligible, when contrasted with what the expense would be if these thousands of cases were taken to the courts.

With comparatively few exceptions, all cases in which compensation is now paid are those in which the injured employee would have been able to recover nothing under the old liability law. This year the expense of maintaining the department will approximate \$170,000. There is an office force of some 40 persons.



## RADIO

## New A. C. Tubes Adaptable to Most Existing Receivers

Characteristics and Use Discussed in Comprehensive Article—Hum Is Due to Several Causes

We are indebted to the General Radio Company for the following interesting discussion of the latest tubes on the market that do away with the necessity of having an "A" or storage battery.

Elimination of batteries has been the principal trend in radio development for the coming season. Many satisfactory plate supplies have been developed, but the problem of filament supply has offered more difficulty. Larger currents are required for filament than for plate supply, and this means greatly increased expense in the rectifier and filter circuit. Then, too, many of the plans proposed for batteryless filament lighting required rewiring of the tubes in series.

The problem is well answered by the recent announcement of tubes for alternating current filament supply by several manufacturers. Many of these tubes will be available in the next few months, and the batteryless receiver will probably be the outstanding development of the coming radio season. This does not imply immediate obsolescence of present receivers. The new tubes will have plate characteristics similar to those now in use, and the present types of tubes will continue to be supplied. The trend will, however, undoubtedly be toward the A. C. filament tubes.

Two types of A. C. filament tubes are to be supplied, representing different methods of filament operation. In the conventional type of tube supplied for direct current operation, the filament forms part of two circuits. The battery circuit through the filament is for the purpose of heating the filament to produce electron emission. This circuit is auxiliary to the main function of the tube, but the filament also forms one side of both input and output circuits of the tube.

If alternating current is supplied to the filaments of ordinary tubes, a hum will result. Several sources contribute to the hum. As the current through the filament changes during the alternating current cycle, varying from zero to maximum, the temperature of the filament, which depends on the current through it, is also changing. The change in filament temperature results in a cyclic change in the tube characteristics which in turn produces a hum at twice the frequency of the supply.

A certain amount of hum is due to capacity effect between the tube elements and to voltage drop along the filament. Another appreciable source of hum is the grid effect of one end of the filament on the other. The filament of most tubes (except the 199 tube) is triangular in shape (less the base). When direct current is applied to the filament, conditions are stable, and the grid effect of one end of the filament on the other introduces no disturbance.

When alternating current is applied to the filament, the grid effect is variable. As the current increases through the filament, one end of the filament is increasingly negative with respect to the other, and the emission from that end of the filament is reduced, since the other end is more positive and attracts a portion of its emission current. A half-cycle later the two ends of the filament are reversed, and the effect repeats. A hum at twice the supply frequency results.

In one type of alternating current filament tube, the design is similar to the direct current type except for the construction of the filament which is short and heavy, taking materially more current than the modern direct current tubes and operating at low voltage. An advantage of the heavy filament is that it retains heat longer than the present type. I. e., there is less heating and cooling as the current goes through its cycle, the heat carrying over from one cycle to another. In fact, sufficient heat remains to produce audible signals for a few seconds after shutting off the current.

It might be expected that such a filament would take longer to reach its operating temperature. This proves to be the case, and there is an appreciable wait between the turning on of the current and the appearance of the signals. It may be noted in passing that some of the direct current tubes have the characteristics of slow heating and cooling of the filament. The WX12 type can in fact be used with fair results, with low A. C. on the filament in radio-frequency stages, provided care is used. It is also interesting to note that the 199 type of tube, with a straight filament, shows little grid effect.

The filament of the A. C. tubes is short and straight, which greatly reduces the grid effect. The low voltage across the filament is used for the C+ and B- connections. All the new tubes operate on low voltage and a transformer is required between the line and the tube. The transformer should be designed to provide a higher voltage than the tube requires, to allow for voltage drops in the wiring. Rheostats will be required, but once set no further adjustment will be necessary, so that rheostats may be placed behind the panel.

While variations may be necessary to meet the requirements of individual receivers, the diagram of filament wiring for a typical four-tube receiver as shown on the front page will be found a useful guide in changing over a receiver for the new tubes. No changes will be required except in the circuits shown.

Current Carrying Capacity of Wire This data will be found helpful in determining the size of wire (rubber

placed if No. 18 had been used in the original wiring. As some of the new tubes draw two amperes each, quite large currents may flow in parts of the filament wiring carrying current for several tubes.

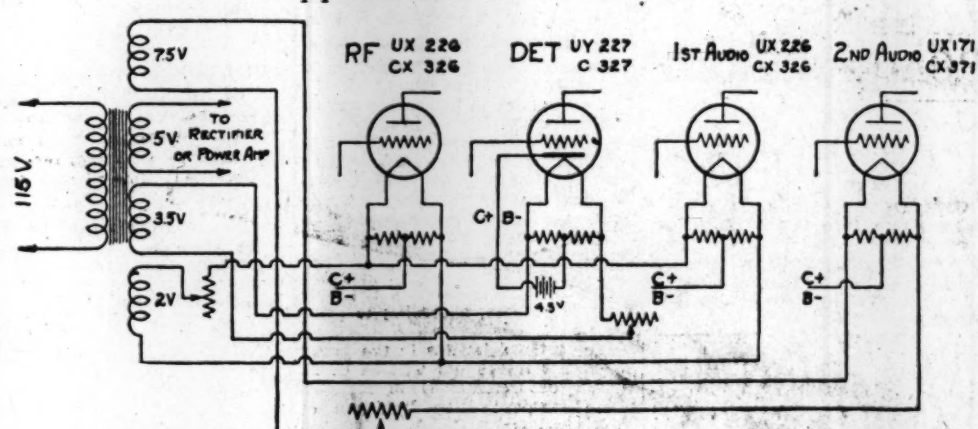
Another change which is necessary in all cases where a set is altered to accommodate the new tubes is the shifting of the plate and grid return connections. In the direct current types of tube the C+ and B- connections are made to one side of the filament. When using the five-prong type of A. C. tube, the C+ and B- connections are made to the fifth prong. In the other type of tube, using the UX base, the center of the resistance across the filament is used for the C+ and B- connections.

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## Application of A. C. Tubes



The Above Diagram Shows How the New A. C. Tubes Are Applied to a Four-Tube Receiver, Such as the Brownings-Drake, Roberts, Universal, Etc.

age across the filament also tends to reduce the hum due to grid effect. In order to eliminate hum due to the voltage drop through the filament the grid and plate returns must be connected at the average potential of the filament, i. e., the potential of the center point. Unless this is done a pronounced hum having the same frequency as the source of current will be produced by a periodic fluctuation of both the grid bias and plate voltage.

The most satisfactory means of obtaining this connection is by means of a center-tapped resistance across the filament terminals of the tube. The center of the resistance is necessarily at the same potential as the center of the filament.

Tubes of the heavy filament type are generally made to fit the standard UX type of socket. This type of tube is suitable for either radio or audio-frequency amplifier work. Some manufacturers do not, however, recommend tubes of this type for use as a detector.

In another type of tube for alternating current operation the filament is made of a center-tapped resistance across the filament terminals of the tube. The center of the resistance is necessarily at the same potential as the center of the filament.

No power tubes are listed among the new alternating current filament tubes, due to the fact that raw A. C. can be used with perfect satisfaction on the filaments of present stage tubes. The output tube should always be the 112, 171 or 210 type. These tubes are connected in the same manner as the A. C. tubes which use the standard UX base, i. e., with a center-tapped resistance across the filament.

Due to the heavy currents drawn by the alternating current types of tube, it may prove necessary to replace the filament wiring in some multi-tube sets with heavier wire. No. 18 wire, for example, should not be required to carry more than three amperes. Portions of the filament bus through which greater current than this would flow should be re-

placed if No. 18 had been used in the original wiring. As some of the new tubes draw two amperes each, quite large currents may flow in parts of the filament wiring carrying current for several tubes.

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## Radio Program Notes

NOT only the final concert

through the medium of the Red Network but the final open air concert for this season in New York City will be that of the Goldman Band to be heard direct from the Campus of the New York University on Saturday evening, Aug. 13, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time (7:30 o'clock, central daylight saving time). The concert, which will, as usual, be under the direction of Edwin Franko Goldman, will feature Lotta Madden, soprano, and Del Stagers, cornetist, as soloists.

It is expected that appropriate ceremonies to mark the close of this New York season will be held at this time. The name of Edwin Franko Goldman as a band leader and composer has been heralded from coast to coast during the past years and Mr. Goldman has been the recipient of many honors. At the closing concert, in previous summers, large crowds have been in attendance and usually a presentation has been made to the band leader. Undoubtedly the radio audience will be able to hear much of the ovation which is expected will be accorded the band leader and his popular organization on this evening when they terminate

that the radio-casting is heard each

week. In every program over the air Mr. Hagan presents some overture or concert work arranged in dance rhythm and especially prepared for his radio audience. In building his orchestra to play these finer compositions, he has engaged a versatile musician playing the bassoon, oboe, flute, and clarinet. This artist lends to the orchestra the quality that is essential in these full and harmonious arrangements.

"The Banjo Boys," Harry Pates and Frank Poper, veteran radio entertainers who weave deft fingers over the banjo strings, will present another program from WEAF on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 13, at 4:45 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

KFI receptionists may expect a program of real merit Aug. 14 when Boris Myronoff, distinguished Russian pianist, presents a recital from that station at 6 p. m. Myronoff is the di-

rector of the well-known Russian Academy Trio.

Saturday, Aug. 13, 7:30 to 8 p. m., Felipe Delgado, Spanish lyric baritone, and Edna Clark Muir, pianist, will present an interesting half hour of Spanish music, or, as Senor Delgado calls it, Media Hora Espanola, Saturday night from 7:30 to 8 o'clock at KFI, Los Angeles. Delgado is well known in California as a great interpreter of Spanish songs and Miss Muir is an excellent accompanist and soloist, and their rendition of Spanish and Mexican music is unsurpassed.

A combination of two trombones playing ballads and lyric selections are used as features by Irwin Abrams' Hotel Manger orchestra during his radio broadcasting programs every Thursday and Saturday evening at 10:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, through WJZ, New York City. This arrangement is one of the novelties that Mr. Abrams is developing for radio appearances. The popularity of this group of versatile musicians with the radio audience has resulted in several tempting offers being received from Broadway producers for personal appearances in musical shows opening in New York early this fall.

WTAG, Worcester, Mass. (580) 7:15 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review.

7:30 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review. 8:30 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review.

8:45 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review. 9:30 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review.

10:30 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review. 11:30 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review.

12:30 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review. 1:30 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review.

2:30 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review. 3:30 p. m.—Baseball; weather; news review.

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8:30 Royal Stenographers. 9 Philco hour. 10 Longines time; Granadas; Gertrude Foster, soprano. 10:30 Hotel Pennsylvania orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (610) 6 p. m.—Waldorf-Astoria dinner music.

6:55 Baseball: "Stardom of Broadway." 7:30 Hindemeyer and Tuckerman, piano. 8 Chies Service concert orchestra. 9 Howard time: "Musical Miniatures."

9:30 La France orchestra. 10 "Moon Magic." 10:30 Cass Hagan and his orchestra. 11:30 Frank Farrell and his orchestra.

WOR, Newark, N. J. (710) 6:15 p. m.—"Trail Tales," Frederick H. Chase. 6:30 Jacques Jacobs' ensemble. 6:55 Baseball; Jacques Jacobs' ensemble.

7:30 "The Pepper Pot" orchestra. 8 Correct time; Helen Maude Miller, contralto. 8:15 Folk songs. 8:30 The Congo Trio hour with orchestra. 9:30 Philco hour.

10:35 News; "Joe" Herlihy's orchestra. WHAR, Atlantic City, N. J. (1100) 7:45 p. m.—Sports talk by Henry F. Culler. 8 Evening concert by the Seaside Hotel trio.

WGHP, Detroit, Mich. (940) 7 p. m.—Dinner concert; news; market. 7:50 Utilizer organ music. 8:10 Touring information. 8:30 Continuation of organ recital. 8:45 Children's chat. 9 J. J. Ruffalo Orchestra.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (800) 7 p. m.—Dinner concert. 8 From WEAF. 9 From WJZ.

WTAM, Cleveland, O. (750) 7 p. m.—Emerson Gill and his orchestra. 7:55 Baseball. 8 From WEAF. 9 Sara-Lee program. 9:30 From WJZ.

10 Studio program. 11 Guy Lombardo and his orchestra. WAIT, Columbus, O. (1000) 8:15 to 12 p. m.—From WJZ.

7:55 Weather; baseball. 8:30 Talk by Harry Van Horn. 9 "Twenty Minutes at the Baldwin." 10:20 "Bill" Davis and his "Pals." 11 Popular songs. 11:30 Dance music.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (550) 7:20 p. m.—Talk on road conditions. 7:30 Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce. 8:10 From WJZ. 11 Weather; baseball; dance program.

WJLT, Philadelphia, Pa. (740) 8 to 9:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:30 to 10:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 10:30 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF. 11:30 to 12:30 a. m.—From WEAF.

WBAL, Baltimore, Md. (1020) 8:30 From WJZ. 9 WBAL ensemble with soloists. 10 Municipal Band of Baltimore. 11:30 From WJZ.

WEC, Washington, D. C. (640) 8 to 9 p. m.—From WEAF. 9:30 W. B. and A. quartet. 10 Local Calvert ensemble. 10:30 From WJZ. 11:30 From WEAF.

WPHN, Clearwater, Fla. (820) 9:30 p. m.—Mrs. Howard E. Moore, organist. Remiche Cloyd, soprano; Mrs. Maude Sheridan, contralto. 10 Baseball. 10:45 Radio Ramblers. 11:30 Correct time.

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Radiocasts & Christian Science Services

FOR SUNDAY AUG. 14

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WEEI, 670 kc.

BUFFALO—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WVEF, 1250 kc.

SYRACUSE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WVEF, 1250 kc.

NEW YORK—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., eastern daylight saving time, by Station WMA, 810 kc.

DETROIT—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., eastern standard time, by Station WGH, 940 kc.

DETROIT—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:30 a. m., eastern standard time, by Station WMB, 1250 kc.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., central daylight saving time, by Station WBEH, 820 kc.

ST. LOUIS—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., central standard time, by Station KFVL, 1120 kc.

SEATTLE—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KOMO, 980 kc.

PORTLAND, Ore.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFVL, 1120 kc.

SAN FRANCISCO—Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFVL, 1120 kc.

LONG BEACH—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 7:30 p. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFVL, 1120 kc.

LONG BEACH—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., Pacific standard time, by Station KFVL, 1120 kc.

MANILA, Luzon, P. I.—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., Manila time, 120th East Meridian, by Station KZRM, 727 kc.

CHAUTAUQUA RADIOCAST

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y. (Special Correspondence) — Chautauqua program are being broadcast this season for the first time. On Aug. 6 the concert of the New York Symphony Orchestra, filling an annual five weeks' engagement here, went on the air. On the afternoon of Aug. 17 at 3:45 the chaplain's hour will be broadcast by Dr. McIlhenny, H. L. Litcher of Columbus, O. These programs go out from Chautauqua over station WLBW, conducted by the North-western Pennsylvania Broadcast Station, Oil City, Pa.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## Sons of the Baltic Peninsula

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, by virtue of its novel location between the North Sea and the Baltic, is a strip of land that has been but scantily exploited. True, it constitutes an important passageway between southern and northern countries; there are, however, so many beautiful steamer routes at the travelers' disposal that the land route is seldom chosen, though quaintness and charm of scenery there is in plenty on the land, and its people in their stalwart strength and simple conservatism are worth knowing. It has, likewise, its quota of literary people, indigenous to that soil.

Klaus Groth was the first poet and writer who carried Plattdeutsch, or Low German, (the language of the lowlands, or plain) into the realm of literature. Born in the city of Heide, in the marsh country of western Holstein, he studied in Tondern, and afterward became a teacher in a girls' school of his home town. Later he retired for a time to the Baltic island of Fehmarn, where he took up writing, and where most of his poems and tales were evolved. Still later he went to Kiel, and then traveled through Germany and Switzerland on an income granted him by the Danish King. He studied at Bonn for two years, and was honored there with the doctor's degree in recognition of his success in making Low German a literary language. All his writings are contained in four volumes, which were published in Kiel in 1893. His poetic and prose works are described as "genuine folk literature, sincere and sympathetic in their interpretation of the life they represent." Naturally, Klaus Groth's memory is greatly honored in Kiel and surroundings; at Pries, one of Kiel's suburbs, a street is named after him, and many of the scenes of his poems are laid in that vicinity. "Dat Doerp In'n Snee," or "The Village in the Snow," is a delightful depiction of a little Holstein village as a winter idyll, in which the leaning alders are represented as dreamily viewing their wintry tresses in the brook, and the fragrance of the beechwood smoke ascending from the chimney of a near-by thatched cottage is credited with coaxing the poet forthwith back to his own home and hearth. Charm

of sentiment pervades all his works. Overlapping from the eighteenth into the nineteenth century, and somewhat into the active period of Klaus Groth, was the life work of Klaus Harms, a distinguished theologian. Many of his forceful theologies are quoted to this day, and a number of pointed anecdotes, related in Plattdeutsch, still make the rounds in his homeland, and are handed down to posterity. The language is usually couched in the simple, what strong terms, inasmuch as the very plainness and unpretentiousness of the land and people seem to require robustness. The Reverend Klaus Harms upheld and reinforced Protestantism and was honored by church councils for his loyal endeavors. He became archdeacon of a large church in Kiel. A call from Russia to be the bishop of the consistory to be instituted there for the Protestant church, he declined. He likewise declined a call to succeed the well-known Pastor Schleiermacher at Trinity Church in Berlin. His literary work consists chiefly of several volumes of sermons. It is told in that region which witnessed his activity, that Klaus Harms "preached sermons in Plattdeutsch, that were salted and peppered." The theory that all men were great sinners, and needed to be roused by thunderous acclamation and by dire charges, ruled at that time; as witness, also, the hymns sung then, which made of man a miserable being, in the most deprecating language.

Theodor Mommsen is another outstanding figure among Schleswig-Holstein's men, who have accomplished something. Early in his career he issued a book of poetry, together with his brother, Tycho Mommsen, and their mutual friend, Theodor Storm. It is claimed that the volume was severely criticized by the proof readers, which even went so far as to cause their repression; yet the reason therefor is not made clear. It appears to be impossible, however, at this date to locate a copy. Of Tycho Mommsen little is heard afterward, but the other two participants remained in the public eye. Everything that was published by them subsequently was eagerly taken up. Theodor Mommsen is doubtless best known for his excellent "History of Rome." He also served as editor of the Schleswig-Holsteinische Zeitung, held positions as Professor of Roman Law in Zurich and Breslau, and as Professor of Ancient History at the University of Berlin. The "Americana" says about his works: "Mention may be made of 'Roman Monuments,' 'Roman Chronology,' and 'Roman Constitutional Rights.' All are standard, but the last, particularly, by the breadth and completeness of his exposition of the Roman constitution, places Mommsen among the foremost of constitutional writers." "The World's Library of the World's Best Literature" gives him a generous write-up, with lengthy excerpts of the Character of Caesar from the aforementioned "History of Rome."

His friend, Theodor Storm, has been called the "poet Longfellow of Germany." Through all the strange loneliness that pervades his work there is very evident a warmth of heart, and a tender sentiment expressed in sweet and graceful language. He never wearied of picturing the scenes of rustic simplicity and quiet joys of the simple life led by his kinsfolk. Theodor Storm, like all of the aforementioned men, took an active and important part in the political development of the country.

Gustav Frensen, another son of the southernmost part of Europe's North, also has gained quite a reputation for literary work, in which he is still active. Several of his novels, "Jörn Uhl," for instance, and "Klaus Hirsch," have been translated into English. In all of them he strongly and faithfully depicts the type and character of the natives—stressing too much, however, some of the more carnal human proclivities, and holding up to the natives as models of behavior. The natives are readers who are endowed with inner sensibilities. The book, "Jörn Uhl," deals in a remarkable way with two novel family names actually extant in that region—the Uhls and the Krys, meaning the Owls and the Crows. The Owls were proud and rich marshland farmers, while the Crows made an uncertain living by trading, honestly if possible, but ready to stretch a point in an emergency. The two tribes, each having increased for generations into extensive numbers, are entirely the antithesis of each other, but everyday conditions throw them ever in contact, inasmuch as some of the Krey tribe work as day laborers on some of the Uhl farms, and much acrid banter passes between them. Fiete Krey, a young fellow, had served one of the prosperous Uhls none too faithfully, and was dismissed. In his chagrin he decides to leave the home surroundings.

The story goes on: "When it got dark, Fiete Krey emerged from his father's house, carrying a bundle of his working clothes under his arm; 'Fiete,' called his mother after him, 'you are not to go out so late. You must not go so far.' She thought of the other Crows who had down far away and had never returned; some had gone to America, and goodness knows what other countries there might be in the world. To the edge of the world, replied Fiete, still smarting from Farmer Uhl's rebuke. His father, Jasper Krey, stepped to the doorway, and said laconically: 'It does not matter where you go, so long as you can't miss your way. That is something, when one can't miss one's way. Neither are you heavily laden, if necessary you can cut across fields; that is also worth something. Should you turn into a scoundrel, don't come back. If you manage to accomplish something, come back at any rate and see how we are getting on.' You can rely on my coming back, Father, was the boy's set reply. The plithiness of the conversation is typical, and so are names and conditions, as people who have lived there can attest. Every writer from that country dwells on the love of home, that is very strong in those loyal sons of the soil. E. M. C.

## Segerstrale

EACH country seems to have at least one artist for whom the bird world possesses a special attraction. But birds are by no means among the easiest subjects to depict. They entail such assiduous and continuous study out-of-doors, that their devotees almost involuntarily become fervent lovers of sky and earth, and all their changing moods, and this gives to their work a bracing freshness, and spontaneous sincerity.

So it is with Lennart Segerstrale's paintings and prints. He takes us far afield to solitary wastes of lake

and marshland, to the wide expanses of the empty seashore, and he is a singularly reliable and entertaining guide who knows all about the animals to be found there. Birds, however, are most dear to him and in return they furnish him with countless delightful and picturesque subjects, which his skillful hand and sure eye have transferred into a singularly delightful gallery of pictures from the Far North. These northern latitudes exercise a strange hold upon almost everyone who has visited them, and to such Segerstrale's work will have a special appeal.



Geese. From the Aquatint by Lennart Segerstrale.

## Riches

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Midaslike I bathe  
In gold at the edge of the porch,  
Which is as the marge of Pactolus,  
Where golden flowers praise the golden day.

The sunshine punctures the jealous porphyry  
To throw on the shade-black floor  
Dollars, half-dollars, quarters and dimes of light;  
So I have silver too.

Dew diamonds are on the warming grass.

I toss them all to that beggar Description:  
Let him buy words to tell what we feel today.

DOUGLAS HURN.

## "Radiant Reflection"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HENRY WARD BEECHER once said, "There are persons so radiant, so genial, so kind, so pleasure-bearing, that you instinctively feel in their presence that they do you good; whose coming into a room is like the bringing of a lamp there."

When houses were lighted by lamps, it was often customary to fasten a reflector behind the lamp to increase the lighting effect. The light emanating from the lamp itself was called the radiant, while the light reflected from the metal or glass was the radiant reflection. In a certain sense, God may be likened to the radiant, and man, His image, to His radiant reflection. This reflection, man, who is spoken of in Genesis as made in the image and likeness of God, is not a discordant mortal, sinful or sick; he is the real man, incorporeal and harmonious. God's attributes are revealed in this immortal and perfect man.

Through the study of Christian Science man's relation to God is seen to be entirely one of spiritual reflection. Thus man is entirely subordinate to and dependent upon God. Jesus, the most perfect earthly representative of God, who reflected most clearly God's radiance, said: "He that believeth on me, believeth not on me, but on him that sent me. And he that seeth me seeth him that sent me. I am come a light into the world, that whosoever believeth on me should not abide in darkness." Just as Jesus reflected the power of God, he promised his followers that as they turned to him and understood his teachings, they too would reflect the same power. "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also," and, "These signs shall follow them that believe," were his promises.

Paul emphasized man's dependence upon God when he said, "Not that we are sufficient of ourselves to think any thing as of ourselves; but our sufficiency is of God." Men must turn to the divine Mind for all their ideals, judgment, right consciousness and activity. Through the understanding of the subordination of all creation to the infinite Mind, God, men must, as God's intelligent reflection, involuntarily manifest the glory, majesty, and dominion of God. The writings of Mary Baker Eddy contain many illuminating passages in this connection. Thus in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"

(p. 510) we read: "Truth and Love enlighten the understanding, in whose 'light shall we see light,' and this illumination is reflected spiritually by all who walk in the light and turn away from a false material sense."

As the reflector on the lamp can give forth rays of light only when it is turned toward the light, so men reflect God only when they turn to God, the source of light. If one seems to be in darkness or doubt, his need is to turn to God in order to have the light of Truth thrown upon his problem. Wherever we recognize divine wisdom, health, holiness, love, life, we may know that we are discerning God's reflection, since God is divine Mind, Life, Truth, and Love. Our effort must be to understand God and to see Him reflected in His creation. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 516), "The substance, Life, intelligence, Truth, and Love, which constitute Deity, are reflected by His creation; and when we subordinate the false testimony of the corporeal senses to the facts of Science, we shall see this true likeness and reflection everywhere."

Absorption may be said to be the opposite of reflection. One whose thought is absorbed in material sense cannot reflect spiritual light. On the other hand, it is just as impossible for one who is reflecting God to absorb error. Only when thought is turned from the beliefs of finite mind to incorporeal, divine, infinite Mind is one working in a scientifically Christian manner. Finite form is neither a radiant nor a reflection. Error is only the seeming absence of spiritual reflection; and to rid oneself of error and all its false claims, it is necessary to reflect spiritual good.

There is inspiration in the thought that even the tiniest candle is more powerful than the densest darkness; for in its presence darkness disappears. In the same way, every right thought displaces the ignorance, fear, and wrong thinking that may seem to have existed before the right thought appeared. As one reflector cannot radiate all the rays of light emitted by the lamp, neither can one idea reflect the whole of God; it requires God's entire creation to do this.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 150), Mrs. Eddy writes, "Ask God to enable you to reflect God, to become His own image and likeness, even the calm, clear, radiant reflection of Christ's glory, healing the sick, bringing the sinner to repentance, and raising the spiritually dead in trespasses and sins to life in God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.]

## The Bund

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gray and jet the water,  
Charcoal'd the sky,  
Poised the wings of a mammoth  
Butterfly.

Slowly it turns to westward,  
Shining its back  
Never a junk so graceful,  
Sail-wings so black.

JEANNETTE SEARIGHT.

## Ephesus

It is common knowledge that the Ephesians were proud of their Ephesus—and not without just reason; its architectural beauty was amazing, and is a matter to be dealt with hereafter in some detail. They were no less proud of its origin—ever then lost in antiquity. . . .

Undoubtedly one of the best ways of getting a bird's-eye view would be to climb Mount Coressus. To do this would be to see a veritable panorama of exquisite beauty. The suburb of Smyrna would lie at one's feet; the Theatre, the Stadium, the Great Gymnasium, the Senate House, the Grand Colonnade (fashioned in coloured marble), the city Port, with its neat rows of warehouses on either side—these would be the chief landmarks in a medley of graceful Ionic erections; while the tiny village of Alaislik and the Aqueduct of Thirty-seven Arches would be but a tithe of what would meet the eye in the further perspective.

No matter where one gazed, nature would seem to have smiled. Whether to the north, where the Selinusian Lakes returned an azure reflection to the cloudless sky; to the south, where Mount Coressus stretched her long arms down to the flat, white road to Magnesia; to the east, where Mount Pion reared her noble head above the valley of the Selinus; or to the west, where the world's greatest Temple looked over the Sacred Fort, and away to the mountain marshes and the Aegean Sea. "Verily the Ionians had been wise in their generation! They had erected their chief city amid the most ideal surroundings which Asia had to offer them; and Ephesus had grown and prospered under the finest sky and the sweetest climate in the world." Such is the description which Herodotus gives (Herodotus 1, 43). . . .

Some idea of the size of this theater at Ephesus—the largest the world ever saw, either before or since—can be obtained by a comparison with Drury Lane. The seating accommodation there is, roughly, thirty-two hundred. It seems rather insignificant when compared with a construction which could seat comfortably fifty-six thousand seven hundred. . . . Moreover, so perfect were the acoustic properties of the theater at Ephesus that on a still night—a common enough event in the summer months—a single actor could be heard distinctly all over it, even on the promenade which ran round the top. The diameter of the theater was six hundred and sixty feet, which exceeds that of the Colosseum at Rome by at least forty feet. —C. WHITTAKER-WILSON, in The Fortnightly Review.

## Achievement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I will walk this day in the Kingdom  
Of God—  
From hour to hour  
The light of the sun  
The might of the hills  
The surge of the sea  
Shall be shared with me  
Of His infinite power.

A man at his task  
A bird on the wing  
His glory shall sing;  
A flower's bright beauty  
A child's lifted face  
Shall tell of His grace;

Mercy and Truth,  
Since Love rules the day,  
Shall attend on my way,  
And no doubts shall hinder,  
For only one Mind  
In His kingdom I find.

I will keep the pace by the promise  
Renewed by His strength.  
All through the day's length,  
I shall run and not tire,  
Shall walk and not faint;  
I shall mount up with wings—  
And these ends be sure  
Since His word is secure.

BLANCHE BALFOUR.

## Where Heroines Shopped

We walked over to Worcester, through such a mist of local color that I felt like one of Smollett's pedestrian heroes, faring tavernward for a night of adventures. As we neared the provincial city we saw the steeped mass of the cathedral, long and high, rise far into the cloud-freckled blue. And as we came nearer still, we stopped on the bridge and viewed the solid minister reflected in the yellow Severn. And going farther yet, we entered the town—where surely Miss Austen's heroines, in chariots and curricles, must have come—a shopping for swan's-down boots and high lace mittens; we lounged about the gentle close and gazed insatiably at that most soul-soothing sight, the waning, wistful afternoon light, the visible either which feels the voices of the chimera, far aloft on the broad perpendicular field of the cathedral tower; saw it linger, and nestle and abide, as it loves to do on all bold architectural spaces, converting them graciously into registers and witness of nature; tasted, too, as deeply of the peculiar stillness of this clerical precinct; saw a rosy English lad come forth and lock the door of the old foundation school, which marries its hoary basement to the soaring Gothic of the church, and enter by his big responsible key into one of the quiet canonical houses; and then stood musing together on the effect . . . of having in one's boyhood haunted such cathedral shades as a King's scholar, and yet kept ruddy with much cricket in misty meadows by the Severn. . . . The weather had just become perfect; it was one of the dozen exquisite days of the English year—days stamped with a refinement of purity unknown in more liberal climates. It was as if the mellow brightness, as tender as that of the primroses which starred the dark waysides like petals wind-scattered over beds of moss, had been meted out to us by the cubic foot—tempered, refined, recorded! —HENRY JAMES, in "A Passionate Pilgrim and Other Tales."

## The Story of the Canyon

Near the cabin in the foothills is a little canyon. In the rainy season a tiny stream of water trickles down and sings a song as it goes, a tinkly, music-box kind of a song. But in the dry season only miniature bits of sandy beach and smooth round stones indicate where the rivulet has played, or come to rest in shady pools. A path winds close to the stream's course, as if to keep it company, and to entice one to explore the canyon's loveliness. It too sings a song, a welcoming song. "Follow me," it seems to say; "I have something new to show you," and indeed the little canyon prepares many a sweet-surprise for those who follow.

Early in the spring the path was one long trail of beauty. Every live oak shaded bank was carpeted with ferns. Thickly scattered amidst feathery sage were clumps of blue-eyed grasses, of so intense a blue that even the Indian paint-brushes could scarcely boast of a livelier hue.

It was at the end of the trail, however, that the first surprise of the season came. On a fold of the hillside lay a pretty blanket of those yellow daisy-like flowers, with serrated petals, so quaintly called "tidy-tips." Down the hollow and up the sides of the hill they grew, closely strewn, and every one so fresh that verily the little canyon must have risen early that same day to prepare the floral coverlet.

Two weeks passed before the next visit was made to the canyon. Would the tidy-tip garden still be there? Only a few stray yellow blossoms remained, nor were they the same saucy flowerets. In their stead, in the self-same fold of the hill, the canyon-keeper had arranged a novelty, something a bit bizarre in the way of blossoms. These were "Chinese blossoms," the aristocrats of the coltisia family. It was a trifling disappointment not to see the cheery yellow faces, but it was to be admitted that "Chinese blossoms" have a distinction all their own, and one could not but appreciate the canyon's evident determination to keep all the exhibits up to date.

## "Riflesso Radiante"

Traduzione dell' articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

HENRY WARD BEECHER disse una volta: "Vi sono persone così radianti, così simpatiche, così gentili, così piacevoli, che sentite istintivamente nella loro presenza che vi fanno del bene; il cui ingresso in una camera è come il portarvi una lampada".

Quando le case erano illuminate per mezzo di lampade, era spesso d'uopo di attaccare un riflettore dietro alla lampada per aumentare l'illuminazione. La luce emanante dalla lampada era chiamata radiante, mentre la luce riflessa dal metallo o dal vetro era il riflesso radiante. In un certo senso, Dio può essere paragonato al radiante, e l'uomo, Sua immagine, al suo riflesso radiante. Questo riflesso, l'uomo, di cui si dice nella Genesi che fu fatto all'immagine e secondo la similitudine di Dio, non è un mortale disordine, peccatore ed inferno; egli è l'uomo reale, incorporeo ed armonico. Gli attributi di Dio sono rivelati in questo uomo immortale e perfetto.

Per mezzo dello studio della Scienza Cristiana si vede che la relazione dell'uomo con Dio è interamente una relazione di riflesso spirituale. Così l'uomo è interamente subordinato a Dio e dipendente da Lui. Gesù, il più perfetto rappresentante terrestre di Dio, che rifletteva più chiaramente la radiosità di Dio, disse: "Chi crede in me non crede in me, ma in colui che mi ha mandato. E chi vede me vede colui che mi ha mandato. Io, che sono la Luce, sono venuto nel mondo, acciocché chiunque crede in me non dimori nelle tenebre". Appunto come Gesù rifletteva la potenza di Dio, egli promise ai suoi seguaci che, col volgersi a Lui e col capire i suoi insegnamenti, essi pure rifletterebbero la stessa potenza. "Chi crede in me, farà anch'egli l'opera le quali io fo", disse. "Or questi segni accompagneranno coloro che avranno creduto", furono le sue promesse.

Paolo insistette sulla dipendenza dell'uomo da Dio quando disse: "Non già che siamo da noi stessi sufficienti a pensare cosa alcuna, come da noi stessi; ma la nostra sufficienza è da Dio". Gli uomini! devono volgersi alla Mente divina per tutti i loro ideali, giudizi, retta coscienza ed attività. Col comprendere la subordinazione dell'uomo, e la subordinazione di tutto il creato all'unica Mente infinita, Dio, gli uomini devono, quale riflesso intelligente di Dio, manifestare involontariamente la gloria, la maestà, ed il dominio di Dio. Gli scritti di Mary Baker Eddy contengono molti passi illuminanti a questo proposito. Così, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pag. 510) leggiamo: "La Verità e l'Amore illuminano la mente, nella cui luce vedremo luce"; e questa illuminazione viene riflessa spiritualmente da tutti coloro che camminano nella luce e si allontanano da un falso senso materiale".

Come il riflettore sulla lampada può emettere raggi di luce soltanto quando è diretto verso la luce, così gli uomini riflettono Dio soltanto quando si dirigono verso Dio, la sorgente di luce. Se qualcuno sembra essere "oscurato" o "dubbio", il suo cuore è di dirigersi verso Dio, affinché la luce della Verità sia gettata sul suo problema. Dovunque scopriamo divina sapienza, salute, santità, amore, vita, possiamo renderci conto che noi discerniamo il riflesso di Dio, poiché Dio è Mente, Vita, Verità, e Amore divini. Il nostro sforzo deve essere di comprendere Dio e di vederlo riflesso nella Sua creazione. Mrs. Eddy scrive (Science and Health, pag. 516): "La sostanza, la Vita, l'Intelligenza, la Verità e l'Amore, che costituiscono la Divinità, sono riflessi dalla Sua creazione, e quando subordiniamo la falsa testimonianza dei sensi corporei ai fatti della Scienza, vedremo questa vera immagine e riflessione dovunque".

Si può dire che l'assorbimento è l'opposto del riflesso. Colui il cui pensiero è assorto nel senso materiale non può riflettere luce spirituale. D'altra parte, è altrettanto impossibile per colui che riflette Dio di assorbire errore. Soltanto quando il pensiero è diretto dalle credenze della mente finita alla Mente incorporea, divina, infinita, si opera in maniera scientificamente Cristiana. Forma finita non è né un radiante né un riflesso. L'errore è soltanto l'apparente mancanza di riflessione spirituale; e per liberarsi dall'errore e da tutte le sue false pretese, è necessario di riflettere il bene spirituale. Vi è ispirazione nel pensiero che anche la più piccola candela è più potente dell'oscurità più densa; giacché, nella sua presenza, l'oscurità sparisce. Nello stesso modo, ogni potere pensiero prende il posto dell'ignoranza, della paura, e del pensiero erroneo che potevano sembrare esistere prima che il retto pensiero apparisse. Come un solo riflettore non può radiare tutti i raggi di luce emessi dalla lampada, così neppure una sola idea può riflettere la totalità di Dio; occorre tutta quanta la creazione di Dio per farlo.

## Antique Shop

In this chair Julius Caesar rubbed,  
Before he crossed the Rubicon,  
And great Napoleon waved this sword.

The day he captured Ratisbon  
turned  
His verses for the world's delight,  
And here's the very violin  
That Nero played one burning night. . . .

Elizabeth once wore these rings,  
When she was queen of land and sea,  
And this—Priscilla's spinning wheel,  
A heritage of history.

The door is open, welcome, friends,  
Step in and purchase while you may,  
We've all the latest antiques made,  
We get new shipments every day!

—MORRIS ABEL BEE, in "Street Lamps."

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR EDITORIAL BOARD

The Christian Science Board of Directors have constituted an Editorial Board for The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Executive Editor: Mr. Charles E. Helman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass. Editor: Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall continue to determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and shall carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the editorial content. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

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## AMONG THE RAILROADS

By FRANKLIN SNOW

SATISFACTORY earnings by eastern and southern railroads for an extended period of time have given rise to adverse comments by travelers concerning the distribution in dining cars and by mail of leaflets prepared by the railroads, in which they plead poverty. As a passenger recently said, "Considering the progress they have made in the last five years, it would be more appropriate to express a sense of gratitude or at least gratification, instead of citing various matters which purport to indicate the railroads are not in a satisfactory situation."

A writer in Printer's Ink recently proposed that these leaflets (variously designated by the roads as "Brain Food," "Things to Think About," and other cognomens) be replaced by small-sized maps of cities along the route of the train, which would be of some service to the traveler. Another individual, somewhat facetiously, urged that in place of this reading matter, an extra piece of butter be placed on the chips, this being of more interest to the person dining than literature.

The several comments indicate, however, that publicity can be carried to the extent of propaganda and, in that form, can defeat its own purposes. It is not unlikely that a brief description of an unusually interesting feature of the road would be timely to distribute in this manner, such as the operation of signals or train-stops, and would be equally effective from the standpoint of public relations.

### Transportation Exhibition

The Baltimore & Ohio's exhibition of transportation at Baltimore will be ready "on time," it is stated, thereby creating what is believed to be a world's record for a fair of this character. In addition to the features heretofore mentioned, including a circular track for a parade of motive power, a grandstand seating 12,000, motion-picture theater, and other developments, an allied service building is to be erected to house the exhibits of companies associated with railroading, such as express, telegraph, telephone, and mail. In this connection, it is timely to note that Samuel F. B. Morse's first telegraph wire paralleled the Baltimore & Ohio between Baltimore and Washington. President Coolidge expects to attend the opening day of the fair, Sept. 24.

### Train Telephony

Telephone service from a moving train to a switchboard, whence calls to local points could be made, is being discussed by American railroad men, although no tests have been made under actual operating conditions. Radio has been employed for the purpose of establishing communication between the engineer and conductor of long freight trains, although this feature has been met in the nature of a "stunt" than for practical, everyday use, valuable as it has been found to be.

Radio receiving sets also are carried on trains, notably those of the Canadian National Railway and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad for the entertainment of passengers.

### Foreign Radio Development

In the case of the German railways, according to a copyrighted article in the Sun (New York) recently, telephone connection is made from moving trains with as much facility as if the passenger were in any city. A coin is dropped in the slot, as in a pay-station, an operator replies, and the connection to the local station is made through the switchboard, permitting a conversation between the passenger on the moving train and the fixed station telephone.

## Sunset Stories

### A Perfumery Farm

PEGGY JEAN was in southern France, a long way from the flax farm in Ireland and from her home in America, but she was happy for she had a new playmate, Jeanette. Jeanette had come in from her home with her father, who in turn had come on business to meet Peggy Jean's father in the French village. To be sure the little girls could not talk to each other, for Peggy knew no French and Jeanette could not speak English. However, Peggy Jean's new doll from Paris had helped matters along, and the two girls played together while the men talked.

"And now Daddy says we're going to drive out, to your home," Peggy Jean said as her father spoke to her. "Oh, I'm so glad."

Jeanette nodded and smiled as they left the inn, but soon it was Peggy Jean who was exclaiming, "Oh, look at the flowers. Why, there are fields and fields of them! The name of this town should be spelled F-l-o-w-e-r-i-n-s-t-e-a-d of G-r-a-s-s-e."

"Yes, indeed," her father agreed, "aren't those roses gorgeous. Rather a beautiful farm this time, don't you think so, daughter?"

"Oh, another strange farm! But is it a flower farm?"

"A perfumery farm, rather, as that is the final product. See, there in the distance are the buildings where the oils from the blossoms are distilled and bottled. Guess how many villages alone they'll use in a year?"

"I couldn't," said Peggy Jean, while Jeanette and her father, although they didn't understand the conversation, smiled as she guessed at the number.

"Three hundred thousand pounds," Peggy's father went on. "Millions of pounds of flowers of all sorts are used in the industry."

"But that's more than I can even think of," said Peggy.

And the figures were difficult to imagine, of course; but the American girl did appreciate the loveliness of all these flowers when, after they had arrived at her home, Jeanette led the way through the fields.

There were violets, jonquils, mimosaes, jasmine, roses, lavender—oh, just flowers of every variety. Then, best of all, came the souvenirs



Jeanette Led the Way Through the Fields

### EXHIBITS TO IMPROVE WINDOW DRESSING

LEICESTER (Special Correspondence)—This city is to be host to the third National Display Convention from Sept. 5 to 8, and extensive plans are being made for presenting an unusually fine array of dressed windows. It is expected that displays will be arranged for every trade in the country. The possibilities of modern advertising through artistic and intelligent window display arrangements are being fully exploited, and the advance bookings for the convention are very satisfactory.

Unusual lighting effects in shop windows will be of particular interest. This is a phase of modern merchandising in which a great deal has been learned from the moving picture industry. The advances during the past year or two have been notable. Delegates to the convention will be taken through the great bazaar works which make Leicester pre-eminent in this line.

# HOTELS AND RESORTS

## New York City

### Welcome! To This Inn of Hospitality in New York

**Prince George Hotel**  
Fifth Avenue and 28th Street  
A. M. GUTTERSON, Manager  
[A HOME IN THE HEART OF THE CITY]  
Single with Bath 1000 Rooms Double with Bath  
\$3 to \$4 with Bath \$4 to \$6  
Do not accept the advice of Public Porters that Hotel is filled. If you arrive in New York without a reservation come to Hotel or telephone Madison Square 9900.  
We will be pleased to deliver The Christian Science Monitor to your room upon request.

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Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues  
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Special Rates by the Week  
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3 MINUTES WALK TO FORTY-FOURTH STREET  
WYOMING SQUARE  
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LARGE COOL ROOM AND BATH  
\$3.00 PER DAY 2 PERSONS \$5.00 PER DAY  
HOME COOKING, LUNCH, 50c DINNER, 25c  
SPECIAL HOTEL CATERING TO REFINED CLIENTELE  
ESPECIALLY TO LADIES TRAVELLING ALONE

### New of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE eleventh festival of the Public Schools Lodges has been held at Pelsted School. The federation of Public Schools Lodges has been in existence for a longer period than 11 years, but during the war the annual function had to be suspended, in consequence of the large number of members of the lodges who were at the front. There are now 25 lodges in the federation, and the custom is for an annual meeting to be held at the schools in the order of the date of the formation of the lodges. So far the meetings have been at Westminster, Charterhouse, Cheltenham, Sherborne, Clifton, Wellington, Marlborough, Winchester, Bradford and Rugby. Next year the festival will be held at Repton, in 1929, at Halesbury, and in 1930 at St. Paul's School in London. The Pelsted Festival was one of the most enjoyable of the series yet held.

The result of the 129th anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys was disappointing. The sum realized was less than £45,000, or only about one-half the amount required for the upkeep of the institution for the year. Of course, the stupendous success which attended the festival of the Girls' Institution, held only three weeks previously, when more than £200,000 was collected, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, accounted, in a great measure, for this, but steps will doubtless be taken by the authorities to arrange that so short an interval between the festivals does not again occur.

Prince Arthur of Connaught has been secured as chairman of the boys' festival in 1930 and the Duke of York will also preside at one of the forthcoming festivals for the girls' institution.

The persistent discussion of ritual has been revived by the holding of the annual festival of the Stability Lodge of Instruction, Colonel Napier-Clavering, Provincial Grand Master for Northumberland, speaking on that occasion, said he wished lodges of instruction, whatever system they worked, would not consider that bad grammar and slipshod English were landmarks of the order. Mistakes in grammar occurred in all the systems, and nobody seemed ashamed of using in lodge language which they would not use in ordinary conversation. Some interest and amusement was aroused by the Rev. A. T. Holden, Past Grand Master of Victoria and Past Grand Chaplain of England, who said that in the Australian jurisdiction each had its own ritual, to which every lodge, without exception, in each jurisdiction must conform. It was a spirit of compromise between three different rituals, English, Irish and Scottish, into which constituents the lodges had been divided before the Grand Lodge had been formed. In England, of course, and even in London, there were different workings side by side, though Emulation holds the sway.

The Bishop of Ossory, Dr. J. Godfrey Day, in relating his Masonic experiences recently, said he first came to know of Freemasonry in

Delhi, when working there as a missionary. He received an invitation from a friend to dine with his lodge and he was surprised and delighted to find that the lodge was a member of the district, several government officials, and both European and native merchants. Hindus, Muhammadans and Christians, men separated from each other by custom, race and religion, were all one in Masonry, all brothers, and the spirit of love and harmony prevailed at that Masonic gathering in India. In Ireland also, where there was so much strife and unrest, so much racial and political bitterness, Masonry stood for the same thing. It stood for brotherhood and loving-kindness.

Lawrence Gunn Sloan, who has been described as the apostle of Anglo-American friendship, has been made an honorary member of Lodge Canongate Kilwinning, No. 2, of which Robert Burns was a member, and of which his cousin, James Sloan, is the present Master. L. G. Sloan is also the president of the London Burns Club, and he has placed at the disposal of the university of Edinburgh and St. Andrews prizes valued at £500 for the best essays in vernacular Scots.

Among the many changes that have been brought about in European Freemasonry during the last century has been the practical cessation of sea and field lodges. The only stated warrants in ships of war appear to have been held under English warrants though, in Portugal and elsewhere, there have been meetings of occasional lodges where members of the craft, persecuted on shore, have sought a refuge in shipping. In 1813, the Irish jurisdiction had no fewer than 123 military lodges, but in 1886 that number had declined to nine. In the same year England had six, but that number has now been reduced to two, and it is safe to say that it will never be increased.

It is odd how the records of some of the oldest lodges have been preserved, or rather secured. The famous Dr. Rawlinson, it will be remembered, rescued some of the most precious manuscripts now reposing in the Bodleian at Oxford, from a butlerman, who was using them to wrap up his commodities. Many interesting stories of the recovery of lost treasures might be narrated, but none perhaps less interesting than that of the minute books of Lodge St. John, 58, Kelsie. For 40 years the early books of that lodge had been retained by the family of a former Master as security for a debt. The interesting relics were redeemed for the trivial sum of £5, and the records of the lodge were thus preserved to posterity. The first entry, dated Dec. 27, 1801, written in the quaint language of the period, informs us that "it was resolved that all Entered Apprentices shall pay eight pounds Scots, with their gloves, to

## Greater Boston

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THE PIGEON COVE MANOR  
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BOSTON, MASS.  
Overlooking the Beautiful Fenway Park  
A modern hotel with the harmonious atmosphere of a private home. To ladies traveling alone courteous protection is assured.  
One person (double bed).....\$2.00 a day and up  
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Suites for permanent and transient guests. No rooms without bath.  
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Commonwealth Ave. at Dartmouth St. BOSTON

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One of the best Residential Hotels in Brookline, and only 15 minutes from the business section of Boston.  
Our furnished or unfurnished apartments of two or more rooms, all having spacious closets, are unusually attractive in size and appointments. We take pride in having the food and service in our American Plan Dining Room second to none.  
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In August will find comfortable living quarters at the Stuart Club. Convenient to car line and Christian Science church. Rate \$2 per day with meals. \$10 per week without meals.

### STUART CLUB

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### PUBLIC FINANCES GRAIN ELEVATOR

VICTORIA, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—Victoria taxpayers decided to make their city an ocean grain shipping port when they agreed to underwrite the immediate construction of a grain elevator here. Financed by private capital, the elevator will stand on the Canadian National Railway's ocean piers and will be used chiefly for supplying part grain cargoes to ships moving out of Puget Sound.  
Being located on the outward route followed by these ships, the elevator will be able to provide them with a mixture of soft Washington wheat and the hard variety from the Canadian prairies. Grain will be brought here from the mainland on car ferries operated by the Canadian National Railway. The fact that Sir Henry Thornton, president of the national lines, warmly endorsed the project, largely influenced the voters in supporting the scheme, even though its failure would involve considerable loss to the city.

## Greater Boston

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B. O. Eldridge, Mgr.

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Opposite Christian Science Church  
Homelike, comfortable and convenient. Rates, Single \$3 and \$3.50; Double, \$4 and \$4.50. Every room with bath and telephone.  
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Our new CAFETERIA is the best of its kind.

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OPEN ALL THE YEAR  
Restful and comfortable—for the summer, or a shorter period. Well worth a visit for its historic and literary associations. The table and accommodations we aim to have of the best.  
We serve attractive Luncheons & Dinners  
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Week-End Parties Accommodated  
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Only 30 Minutes from Boston  
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Why Go Farther?  
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INDIAN CAVE LODGE AND CAMPS  
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Rooms With and Without Bath  
Every Water Sport—Golf nearby  
A few rooms available from Aug. 27 on through Labor Day.  
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Winter—Park View Hotel, Hollywood, Fla.

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## Travel

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## Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

## The Etiquette of Hotels

There are certain recognized rules of etiquette that apply especially to one's conduct in hotels and restaurants. The more familiar one is with these rules, the more one not only enjoys but appreciates the increasingly varied service rendered by these establishments. Formerly a hotel existed primarily for tourists but today it is a field of multitudinous activities and entertainment, closely allied with the business and social life of the residents of the city in which it is located. Its public rooms are available for concerts, lectures, club meetings and entertainments of all kinds, so that a well-equipped hotel is now a center of general interest and is considered an important link in the chain of social and civic activities. Modern living conditions in large cities are more or less responsible for this changed viewpoint, and even though there may be "no place like home," a hotel often proves itself a satisfactory and most convenient substitute.

While the general procedure of arrival at a hotel, registering and being shown to one's room is presumably well understood, there are a few incidents worthy of special mention. One of these is the advantage of a reservation made in advance, allowing time for a reply, in case one cannot be accommodated. This correspondence not only serves as an introduction when one is patronizing a hotel for the first time, but the letter will be on file and will establish the identity of the guest should she have future dealings with the establishment. It is well to have one's arrival in correct form, as to hand baggage, checks and mode of conveyance to the door. There are plenty of attendants usually available to carry bags and suitcases and to see a guest laden with these things does not create a good first impression.

The doorman who assists the newcomer to leave her taxi and remove her baggage is usually a man of agreeable to others. This is one of the few instances where a woman should always write her title instead of her signature. That is, a woman should use her title of "Mrs." or "Miss" as a prefix to her name on the hotel register, as "Mrs. Frances Smith" or "Miss Frances Smith." Mother and daughter traveling together should have both names entered on the register, the daughter's name on the line below that of her mother. A man traveling with his wife usually registers for both, and he must never make the mistake of registering "Henry Smith and wife," as though Mrs. Smith were some article of luggage! The entry should read "Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith." If there are any little Smiths in the party, each name should be listed on a separate line, using "Miss" as a prefix for the little girl and "Master" for the boy. In the case of an infant and nurse, it is proper to say, "child and maid."

The general custom in America is to write only the name of the city and state where one resides, but should there be spaces on the register calling specifically for street and house number, these details should be listed in the proper column, as the fact that the register is so arranged is sufficient indication that the requirements are different from usual in this particular locality.

**How to Register**

When several arrive in the same group it is permissible for one to register for all, if they are more agreeable to others. This is one of the few instances where a woman should always write her title instead of her signature. That is, a woman should use her title of "Mrs." or "Miss" as a prefix to her name on the hotel register, as "Mrs. Frances Smith" or "Miss Frances Smith." Mother and daughter traveling together should have both names entered on the register, the daughter's name on the line below that of her mother. A man traveling with his wife usually registers for both, and he must never make the mistake of registering "Henry Smith and wife," as though Mrs. Smith were some article of luggage! The entry should read "Mr. and Mrs. Henry Smith." If there are any little Smiths in the party, each name should be listed on a separate line, using "Miss" as a prefix for the little girl and "Master" for the boy. In the case of an infant and nurse, it is proper to say, "child and maid."

**Rates for Tipping**

Whatever one's personal attitude may be with regard to the practice of tipping, it is well to have an idea of the general custom prevailing in

**HAIR NETS**

24 for \$1.00 (postpaid)

Finest Quality Human Hair. For Bobbed or Long Hair, each net Fully Guaranteed. Large or small size Cap or Fringe—Single or Double Mesh.

White or Gray 12 for \$1.00

We sincerely appreciate your generous response

**RED BIRD TEA TOWELS**

Unlimited Absorbent

Ready to Use!

Just imagine dish towels that are so soft, so absorbent, so easy to use, and so beautiful! Try them! If you're not more than satisfied, we'll refund your money. Embroidered in red with any name or initials specified. Turn in size and finished approximately 25 inches square. Postpaid.

100% Cotton of 12 towels.....\$3.00  
GIFTS: Cotton of 12 towels.....\$1.75  
Send personal check, draft or M. O.  
SPOKANE TOWEL SUPPLY CO.  
207 E. 1st St., (Phone 1222) Spokane, Wn.

**HAIR NETS**

30 for \$1

Finest Quality Human Hair. For Bobbed or Long Hair, each net Fully Guaranteed. Large or small size Cap or Fringe. For Long or Bobbed Hair.

Gray or White, 2 for \$1.00

AGENTS WANTED

Send C. O. D. If requested. We pay postage International Commodities Company 22 East 11th St., New York City

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**GOOD ADVICE**

Since 1839!

Since 1839 mothers and grandmothers, experienced in values, have taught their daughters the economy and satisfaction of having Pequot sheets and pillow cases.

And Pequot has been enthusiastically re-approved by each new generation!

**PEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES**

Made by the New England Sheet & Pillow Company, Salem, Massachusetts

**Mapleine**

has many uses

— makes syrup, flavors desserts

— nothing handier

**DEQUOT SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES**

Made by the New England Sheet & Pillow Company, Salem, Massachusetts

woman may act her pleasure in the matter and not remove her wrap until she reaches the table, when it may be slipped over the back of her chair. It is, however, much better for her to follow the rule laid down for men and check all her belongings except hand-bag, at the door. Many a handsome wrap has been damaged by having something spilled on it by a passing waiter and in a crowded restaurant there is little space for an extra chair to hold a woman's extra garment. In entering a public dining room the headwaiter leads the way, the woman follows him and the escort comes last. Where there are several in the group, the women, all go first and the men follow. In case the headwaiter should not be at the door when the party arrives, the group stands for a moment near the door until he is free. A waiter draws out a chair for each lady and seats her, or, in a less formal restaurant, the escort performs this service.

Whether a woman guest in a hotel shall wear her hat in the restaurant is largely a matter of personal preference. In a large city hotel where many come in from outside, most women feel less conspicuous if dressed like the other patrons who probably are not residents of the hotel. For breakfast, many women come to the hotel dining room without hats, while for other meals they prefer to follow the style of outside patrons. Conditions are quite different in a strictly residential hotel, so that in all such details points of etiquette vary and good judgment rather than absolute rules must govern.

In planning for departure there are several important details that must not be overlooked. The cashier should be notified to make out the bill in ample time to allow for checking the items before payment. Unless the guest is known to the management, the bill should be paid before the porter is summoned to take away the baggage, as there is a close connection between the porter's department and the cashier's ledger and it is well to avoid any possibility of misunderstanding or embarrassment. It is advisable to leave a forwarding address in case telegrams or mail arrive after departure. Always allow time for possible delays, as even in the best-equipped hotels instant attention is

not invariably at hand, and steamers and trains do not wait! It is pleasant to have everything in connection with one's departure as well as one's arrival create a good impression, so, if one is not opposed to the practice of tipping, one is wise to slip something into the hand of the elevator attendant and the porter. Whatever it is a pleasure to give on leaving, let it be accompanied by a bright smile and a friendly "good-by." Kindly appreciation and evidence of good will are usually remembered after mere cash is forgotten.

**Prize Cheese Mold**

Soak for 10 minutes 2 tablespoonsful of gelatin in  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cupful of cold water, then dissolve it over hot water. To this add 2 cupfuls of cottage cheese,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cupful each of evaporated milk and chopped stuffed olives, 2 teaspoonfuls of salt and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a teaspoonful of pepper. Pour into a cold wet mold and set into the refrigerator until firm. Serve unmolded on a bed of lettuce and garnish with tiny lettuce hearts and strips of pimiento. Pour French dressing over all.

Instead of the chopped olives,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cupful of pimiento or green pepper, cut fine, may be used. One teaspoonful of chopped onion added gives just the zest that some people like, too.

**Pineapple and Cheese Salad**

On beds of lettuce on individual salad plates arrange slices of canned pineapple that have been slit almost to the middle so they may easily be opened with the fork. Rub fresh cottage cheese through a sieve or a fruit press so it falls in delicate flakes on the fruit, then press a little hard-boiled yolk of egg through in the same way. In the hole in the pineapple put a teaspoonful of currant jelly. Sprinkle over all French dressing in which lemon juice has been used instead of vinegar. The flavor in this combination blend deliciously.

**Pimento and Cheese Salad**

Mix together: 1 pound of cottage cheese,  $\frac{1}{4}$  tablespoonfuls of thick cream, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 2 tablespoonfuls of minced stuffed olives and 4 tablespoonfuls of chopped meats. Rinse a loaf mold in cold water, then line with waxed paper on the bottom so the paper extends a few inches out on each side of the mold. Pack the cheese mixture in 3 layers, putting chopped pimientos between them. Set away thoroughly chilled. At serving time turn the mold upside down over a platter, remove the paper and garnish the loaf with water-thin slices of stuffed olives. Garnish with lettuce hearts at the base of the mound and pour over it a little whipped cream flavored to taste with mayonnaise dressing. Pass more of the dressing as the salad is cut into slices at the table.

**Tutti-Frutti Cheese**

To each  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound of cottage cheese allow 1 canned apricot, 1 dozen seeded raisins, 6 candied cherries, 1 tablespoonful of chopped citron, 2 tablespoonfuls of grated canned pineapple well drained from the juice, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cupful of whipped cream or thick cream. Chop the fruit together, add 1 teaspoonful of grated lemon peel and sugar, then the cottage cheese and the cream. Mold in a shallow pan and set aside to chill. Serve in slices on beds of lettuce with mayonnaise poured over each portion. Buttered toast goes well with this.

**Cottage Cheese Sausages**

Mix together 1 cupful each of cottage cheese and dry bread crumbs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a teaspoonful of powdered sage,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a cupful of chopped peanuts and  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a teaspoonful each of salt and paprika. Blend 1 tablespoonful of chopped onion with  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cupful of peanut butter and work this into

**Delicious Caramel Icing**

Boll brown sugar with water (not milk) until thick. Then stir in several tablespoonfuls of cream and a little butter. This icing is not grainy, but beautifully smooth and creamy.

**Plant these bulbs in early autumn.**

Let them grow and they will flower for you.

Special Mixture. Extra Hardy Varieties.

**Daffodils—Jonquils**

**Narcissus**

Perfume your garden with these flowers.

30 Bulbs \$2.00 48 Bulbs \$3.00 100 Bulbs \$5.00 250 Bulbs \$10.00

Mention this newspaper. Ask for free catalogue.

**GEORGE LAWLER**

**BULB GROWER**

Route 36, TACOMA, WASH.

**Oregon Prunes**

Extra Fancy, 5-pound box

\$1.65 per box

Securely packed. Mail orders filled.

**Sealy-Dresser Company**

"Good Things to Eat"



This Design May Be Traced and Made Into a Stencil for Use in Restoring Old American Chairs, Settees, Chests and Trays, Which Were Frequently Decorated With Such Patterns Worked Out in Gold and Color on Black, Gray or Soft Green Backgrounds.

## Ways to Use Cottage Cheese

During hot weather sour milk is plentiful, so cottage cheese is most reasonable in price. In itself it is an appetizing dish, but some people like it better with a bit of chopped onion or green pepper for flavoring, and others add caraway seed, sugar or using this food as known, and yet it is the foundation of many a delicious dish.

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Securely packed. Mail orders filled.

**Sealy-Dresser Company**

"Good Things to Eat"

## Stenciling in Gold in the Antique Manner

The Boston and Salem rockers, many slat-back, fiddle-back, and Hitchcock chairs were decorated with stenciled patterns done in gold, in bands, lines, floral and fruit designs. When japanned with gilt flowers on a black ground, they were called fancy chairs; settees were painted to match these.

After the design is planned, this work is done by hand, and the stencils are used. One can also model them, as was done in the old stencils, by using the curve on the bottom of a leaf stencil, placing this where the vein should be, and with the index finger rubbing firmly under edge of stencil. This method is not the desired effect—that is, depth of shade—use the least little bit of paint or gold powder. The finger tip of an old glove may be worn to protect the finger.

**Painting**

Take from a tube as much paint as can be held on the tip of a palette knife and place it on a flat surface, say a slab of glass. Add a drop of Japan drier and enough turpentine to give the consistency of rich cream. Rub the brush very dry from turpentine, then, taking up a little color from the glass, experiment with it until it works smoothly, neither streaking nor flowing too freely.

Tube paints should always be employed and mainly asphaltum, a brownish-black, which is used for shading the design. For additional colors, yellow-lake, Prussian blue and carmine will be found valuable.

**Materials Needed**

Paper stencil knife; bronze powders; pounce made of cotton; tube paints: yellow-lake, Prussian blue, carmine, asphaltum; turpentine for medium; Japan drier; stencil brush, camel's hair brush; glass slab, 7x9 inches; gasoline; cloth; finger tip from an old glove; darning needle for making perforations; saddle's punch.

**Fixo-Gen**

Seta Your Permanent Wave Neatly

With an atomizer one merely sprays the hair with Fixo-Gen and it quickly and easily supplies the scientific balance of oil and moisture—instantly removing dryness and coloration. Gives your hair a naturally wavy appearance—a dashing well-groomed smartness. \$1.25 postpaid. Atomizer \$1.50.

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New York: 45 West 57th St., Dept. 126

"New York's Leading Hair Salon for Nearly Half a Century."

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE CLEVER NEW WAY OF HOPING

clipping to letters, putting

recipes in cook books.

Also used for mounting photos in albums, attaching photo

clippings to letters, putting

recipes in cook books.

Sold at Sany's & Photo Supply

Counters everywhere, or...

Send Dime for package of 100

and free samples to...

Send "Art Corners" Mfg. Company

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**Ask for MODART**

CORSETS COMBINATIONS

STEP-INS GIRDLES

BRASSIERES BANDEAUX

They possess the secret of LOVELIER LINES

At your favorite store or write

Modart Corset Co.

Saginaw, Michigan

362 5th Ave., New York

**Delicious Caramel Icing**

Boll brown sugar with water (not milk) until thick. Then stir in several tablespoonfuls of cream and a little butter. This icing is not grainy, but beautifully smooth and creamy.

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**Narcissus**

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Mention this newspaper. Ask for free catalogue.

**GEORGE LAWLER**

**BULB GROWER**

Route 36, TACOMA, WASH.

**Oregon Prunes**

Extra Fancy, 5-pound box

## Baked Pears Throughout the Year

When canning pears for the winter try this plan. Pick out firm pears that are small enough to go into the jars without being cut. These pears should not be peeled. Boil them till they can easily be pierced with a silver fork, but do not break the skin any more than can be helped. When done place the pears in jars and seal. When opened for use drain them in a sieve. While they drain add to the juice half a cupful of sugar and boil for a few minutes. Put the pears in a baking dish and pour the hot sirup over them. Set in the oven and bake till they are slightly brown. Serve with whipped cream. They are delicious. Quinces can be prepared in the same way.

## Use for Small Discarded Table

A small but strong table or a stand, perhaps formerly a bedside table or used for holding a baby's basket, but no longer needed, may be put to other good use.

Saw off enough of the lower part to make the top the right height for a dressing table seat or for use as a low stool. If there happens to be a drawer directly under the top, that really will add to its usefulness. The top may be left plain or it may be padded with cotton and covered with cretonne tacked down over it. If repainting or re-staining is necessary, it should be made to match or harmonize with the other furniture in the room.

Drawn by F. C. Drake

This Design May Be Traced and Made Into a Stencil for Use in Restoring Old American Chairs, Settees, Chests and Trays, Which Were Frequently Decorated With Such Patterns Worked Out in Gold and Color on Black, Gray or Soft Green Backgrounds.



## HEAVY SELLING AGAIN FORCES STOCKS LOWER

Confidence Is Impaired by Wide Breaks in Specialties Money Is Still Easy

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Stock prices moved irregularly higher at the opening of today's market. Strong buying support apparently had been provided over night after yesterday's drastic break in Manhattan Electrical Supply, which opened a point higher today at \$1.

Atlantic Coast Line showed an initial gain of 3/4 points and American Smelting, Houston Oil and Vanadium opened a point or so higher. General Asphalt yielded a point on the first sale.

The market opened with a display of strength, due to the fact that a decrease of more than \$10,000,000 in brokers' loans to another new high record for all time. General Motors opened with a bid of 2000 shares at 21 1/2 on the announcement of a proposed 2 for 1 stock split up, sold down to 21 1/2 and then rallied to 22 1/2 before the end of the first hour.

The announcement of a stock exchange failure failed to cause any immediate disturbance to the market except in the case of the Manhattan Electrical Supply Company, yesterday's sensational collapse of which is believed to have been caused by a stock which sold down today from 6 1/2 to 5 1/2 within a few minutes after the announcement was made.

Specialties Take Slump. Meanwhile, operations for the advance continued in other quarters. Houston rising 3 1/2 points and Timken Roller Bearing, General Railway Signal and Central Leather produced 2 points or more. Vanadium Steel and Electric Boat touched new high records.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with demand sterling at \$4.85 9/16 and French francs around 3 1/2 cents. Another violent selling movement broke out in mercantile shares late in the forenoon. Eureka Vacuum Cleaner slumped 23 points over yesterday's closing to 50, while White Sewing Machine and Houston Oil 1 1/2 to 1 1/2.

Supporting orders caused a rebound in Eureka to 72, and Houston to 128. Heavy selling of other specialties cracked open, a number of popular industrials slipping down 2 to 3 points before the earlier closing. The market for call loans was maintained at 3 1/2 per cent.

Bond Prices Firm. Prices in the bond market were very narrow, but generally toward higher ground.

Standard Oil of New York 4 1/2 cents changed hands in large volume around 9 1/2, fractionally higher than the day's close and not far below the high price of the year. North American Edison 6 1/2, International Telephone 4 1/2 also moved up, but the latter, Bethlehem Steel 5 1/2 was in supply.

Erle refunding 5s were once more in the lead of the high grade railway mortgages, selling within a quarter of their high record price.

Comparatively little attention was paid to the foreign group.

## CALIFORNIA PACKING CANNED GOODS SALES AT RECORD VOLUME

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Sales of canned goods by California Packing Corporation today surpassed the record volume proportions, but prices on specific lines have been lower than last year, due to 1926 overproduction and large carrying over of stock. The whole State of California last year, for example, totaled 13,654,758 cases, and compared with 9,255,887 in 1925 and a four-year average of 10,250,000.

The 1927 California peach crop, nearing the peak of 1926 and estimated at 270,000 tons, which would furnish a pack of 12,000,000 cases, has been, to some extent, reduced on account of the failure of growers and packers to arrive at a satisfactory price basis. Last estimate placed the California pack at about 9,000,000 cases, due to loss of a portion of the crop pending the outcome of the price dispute.

An agreement on price was reached recently on a sliding scale, ranging from \$3.50 a ton if the pack is less than 8,500,000 cases, down to \$2.50 if pack exceeds 11,000,000 cases. The average price will bring the pack around \$20 a case.

California Packing's corn and pea business will show a profit, and spinach, too, will show satisfactory profits. On tomatoes, the pack is expected to be normal business, while on asparagus the pack was greatly shorter than last year owing to unfavorable weather conditions in the growing areas. Sales have been satisfactory and at a good market.

## MORE AMERICAN CARS BOUGHT IN ENGLAND

LONDON, Aug. 12.—American motor dealers are getting a larger proportion of British business this year than last, despite the 1 1/2 per cent duty on duty while the motor industry in the first six months were double those of 1926. British passenger car sales were down 10,000, and sales of trucks down 5000. Owing to the strike, 1926 is not being used for a basis of comparison. Only British makers of moderate power, low-priced cars are doing good business.

In the first six months of 1927, according to best estimates, 88,000 British passenger cars and 10,000 trucks were sold. This represents about two-thirds of the year's production, since output declines in the later months. It is estimated that production of passenger cars in Britain in 1926 totaled 135,000.

The total number of motorcars and chassis imported from the United States and Canada in May was 2801 compared with 2419 in March, 2401 in February, and 304 in January.

## DIVIDENDS

Lyman Mills declared regular semi-annual dividend of \$3 a share, payable Aug. 17 to stock of record Aug. 11. Standard Oil of Ohio declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 1/2 cents on \$25 par value common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Aug. 26.

Laclede Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 on 8 per cent cumulative preferred, payable Sept. 15 to stock of record Aug. 11.

## HUGE GENERAL MOTORS MELON STOCK DIVIDEND

Big Automobile Concern Plans 100 Per Cent Stock Dividend

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—A \$738,000,000 "melon," establishing a record for American industry, is to be distributed among holders of stock in the General Motors Corporation, the spectacular bonanza of Wall Street.

Plans for the distribution of the "melon" to be declared by the corporation within a year, will be submitted for the approval of stockholders at a meeting Sept. 2, when the dividend will be distributed.

This, in effect, will be the result of a capital expenditure by which two shares of new \$25 par stock will be issued for each share of no par common, doubling the present 3,700,000 shares of common outstanding.

While no dividend rate on the new stock was announced, it is said in Wall Street that it will pay 5 per share, or \$10 annually instead of \$5 at the present rate.

On this basis the market value of the new stock may be theoretically established at \$20 a share, making the "melon" worth at least three-quarters of a billion dollars.

This far exceeds the distribution of a 40 per cent stock dividend last year by the United States Steel Corporation, General Motors' nearest rival.

Plans of the directors call for an increase of common stock from 10,000,000 to 20,000,000 shares of \$25 par, and reduction in the amount of 6 per cent preferred and debenture stock outstanding. These changes in no way alter the outstanding capital and surplus accounts, it was stated.

The present change in the capital structure will be the ninth which General Motors has made since the stock was first issued in 1911, there being 158,523 shares of stock in 1926, a stock dividend of 50 per cent was declared.

## FEDERAL RESERVE BANK STATEMENT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The combined statement of the 12 Federal reserve banks, compares as follows (000 omitted):

Total gold reserve, Aug. 10, 27,800,000; Aug. 11, 27,800,000; Aug. 12, 27,800,000. Total gold reserve, Aug. 10, 27,800,000; Aug. 11, 27,800,000; Aug. 12, 27,800,000.

Reserves for Federal Reserve Bank of New York, Aug. 10, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 1771, 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## EDITORIALS

### Are the Laws Held in Disrespect?

NOTHING is truer, humanly speaking, than the oft-repeated phrase: "Peace hath its victories no less renowned than war." But it may be that this observation impresses itself because of the fact that the final establishment of the right in human consciousness, which is the great victory of every peaceful crusade, is realized only through a determined and courageous standing against the combined aggressive forces of ignorance, superstition, and evil in its varied forms, sometimes attractive and sometimes repulsive. Although this conflict goes on without the accompaniment of martial music and the spectacular display of flags and banners, it is none the less a continuing and unrelenting warfare. Its heroes are those who stand for right and justice through the long days and the dark nights in which passion and prejudice clamor outside the walls and in the trenches which are dug in an effort to undermine and weaken the foundations upon which organized society has built its structure.

Evil, in its opposition to those theories which have been accepted as fundamentals in democratic governments, is ever aggressively articulate. Within recent weeks, and more particularly within the past few days, the avowed enemies of constitutional government, aided and encouraged by their less radical sympathizers and perhaps by thousands who while opposed to even so-called peaceful revolutionary methods are willing to cast their weight against the operation of established rules, have openly proclaimed their disrespect for the law and their contempt for those to whom has been delegated the duty of seeing that the law and its mandates are faithfully enforced and carried out. And it is both interesting and important to observe how tenacious and persistent is this particular form of destructive or revolutionary propaganda. A few days ago the agitators, while marching along a street in Boston, distributed handbills urging the people to join in a general strike, to be a demonstration in behalf of two avowed anarchists upon whom sentence imposing the extreme penalty had been passed. Those distributing these bills were arrested on the charge of inciting to riot. And yet on the following day a Boston morning newspaper reproduced this offensive handbill in facsimile, presumably in all its editions, thus giving to it, under the guise of news, a much greater currency than it would have received had it been distributed freely upon the streets.

There has been an inclination to condone or excuse the threats of violence against the public officers charged with the duty of enforcing the law in the case referred to upon the unsound and untenable theory that the people of today have come to that unhappy condition in which they regard all too lightly their duties and responsibilities as individual guardians and observers of the laws which they themselves have had some part in enacting. We cannot subscribe to this defeatist theory. The people of the United States have not lost their respect and regard for law. If a correct and impartial count could be made, it undoubtedly would be found that those avowedly ready to resort to violent means in an effort to intimidate or even to harm the officials charged with the duty of enforcing and administering the law are and long have been either violators of the law or sympathizers with those who are its violators.

In this more ambitious undertaking to defeat the operation of the law's mandate, the avowed enemies of constitutional government find themselves obliged to resort to methods somewhat different from those employed by the corrupters of revenue agents and vulnerable prosecutors. Bribery and intimidation are equally futile weapons of offense. In their extremity they have urged upon their less radical sympathizers and associates a resort to a show of forceful disapproval indicative of what they seek vainly to make it appear is a latent and ominous menace to the established order. In their mistaken zeal they should not neglect to take into account the millions of American men and women and boys and girls who remain silent and undisturbed, in confident realization of their own strength and the righteousness of government by law.

### To Save?—Or to Waste?

THE nation-wide attention that has been accorded the survey which The Christian Science Monitor recently conducted into the trend of state and local taxes throughout the United States has been particularly gratifying, not only because the views of public officials and the press have almost unanimously supported the conclusions reached by this newspaper, but more especially because the need of governmental economy is being justly accentuated and recognized as a dominant issue in state politics.

So timely and of such public interest has this issue been found that numerous newspapers in different parts of the country have opened their columns to a republication of much of the material developed by the Monitor's investigation, which, in final analysis, disclosed that in addition to normal and legitimate expansion, the state and local governments are pyramiding expenditures to a height which jeopardizes economy and bespeaks extravagance. It is apparent, however, that more states are realizing the urgency of some retrenchment, and that economy, as the Oklahoman of Oklahoma City, Okla., observes, must be found in "the limitation of expenditures to actual needs and then getting a dollar's worth from every dollar spent."

Pertinently, the National Industrial Conference Board in a study made public this week submits that \$500,000,000 is wasted annually by local governments, and that this substantial sum, representing more than one-tenth of the total annual expenditures of the local governments, could be saved each year without diminishing either quality or quantity of services rendered. It is the conclusion of the Industrial Conference Board, as it was the finding of the Monitor's survey, that constitutional or statutory limitations on tax rates or on the amount of bonded indebtedness have too frequently proved ineffective and conducive to evasion, and that definite savings have most consistently been

achieved when the details of tax levying and borrowing, and in some cases even of expenditures, are controlled by central bodies.

To this end the several states, such as Oregon, Oklahoma, Ohio, Indiana, New Mexico, and Massachusetts, which have adopted some form of centralized supervision over public finances, are reporting sizable savings yearly through a better organization of the state departments and improved budget policies.

The temper of public opinion and the attention of public officials are being focused upon the need of attaining an efficient economy in state and local governments. The whole problem of state financing is receiving thoroughgoing consideration by the newly founded Institute of Public Affairs at Charlottesville, Governor Byrd of Virginia, for one, urged in opening the discussion before the institute that the chief executives of the states be given concentrated responsibility in fiscal affairs, and that the number of elective department heads be decreased.

Manifestly there is necessity for simplifying, co-ordinating, and standardizing the state and local financial systems, and a growing popular conviction that the continued prosperity of the Nation should be grasped as an opportunity to reduce debts and lower taxes.

### Legislatures for Law Repeal Only

A NOVEL plan, but one which might readily be made highly effective for reducing the volume of useless and obsolete laws, was suggested by Governor Byrd of Virginia at the opening of the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia the other night. The Governor, like all observers of contemporary political conditions, recognizes the fact that the multiplication of needless laws, and the extension of government functions, is seriously interfering with individual liberty and creating a governmental paternalism which might prove highly injurious. Every session of a state legislature is marked by the appearance of hosts of eager lawmakers, each with a bill or bills which he hopes to have enacted, and often a greater number of lobbyists in attendance for the same purpose. While the National Congress itself is not free from criticism on this ground, the chief evil proceeds from the state bodies.

Recognizing this situation, the Governor of Virginia makes this radical suggestion: Good morals, I believe, would not suffer, good order would be better preserved, and the good will of the citizen to his state would be increased if we could have one session of every state legislature at which no law could be passed except to repeal unnecessary laws.

Practical difficulties, of course, stand in the way of giving effect to this proposition. State constitutions might have to be amended and the procedure of state legislatures wholly changed before limitation upon their activities could be enforced. Possibly the idea must be set to one side as an Utopian dream, probably impossible of fulfillment. Nevertheless, it serves to call attention anew to a crying evil, and there may be in it the nucleus of a plan for the correction of that evil. Nearly every state provides for the call of an extra session of the legislature with the proviso that the governor must in his call prescribe the purposes of the sessions and the legislation that may be enacted. A few calls for sessions limited to the repeal of existing legislation might perhaps meet a recognized need.

### A Farm Plan Sprouts in Cities

NOWADAYS, when so much public thought and attention are turned toward the difficulties and problems of the farmers, it is quite possible that pressing needs of dwellers in cities will be overlooked. One requirement of urban life, which, though not entirely lost sight of, has not been met with the volume of supply that changing conditions have made necessary, is provision of means of proper recreation for growing children, the Nation's future citizens. Much has been done through playgrounds, Scout organizations and in other ways to provide for outdoor activities of the young folk, but with the rapid growth of the dumb-waiter and kitchenette apartments in larger towns the opportunities for play at home have been steadily restricted almost to the vanishing point.

A movement to meet this situation has been in progress quietly for some years. It deserves wider attention than it has received. Curiously enough, it originated on the farms of the middle West. Many things good for cities come from the farms. This is one of them. It is called the Junior Achievement Bureau. It grew out of the "Benson Corn Clubs" started in the West by O. H. Benson, who sought to take advantage of the universal desire and need of youth for play in order to spur farm boys and girls to produce the best corn in the world. The idea spread swiftly. Hundreds of thousands of young folk found in these clubs the joy of accomplishing something by their own efforts while seeking relaxation and amusement.

If this plan worked so well on the farms, thought Mr. Benson, why not give its benefits to city boys and girls? But town youth folk could not grow corn in their paved streets, he realized. There were many other possibilities for them, however, even in their narrower homes. So he devised ways in which they could make things of metal, of wood or of various fabrics, and thus express themselves by achievement in play. From his office in Washington this junior achievement idea spread until it gained the notice and fired the imaginations of a number of busy, practical business men in the eastern states, successful men with children of their own, who remembered the days when they, too, were boys eager to do things.

The more they thought about it, the more convinced they became that a program could be arranged by which city youngsters could have opportunities for activities similar to those that had done so much for boys and girls on farms of the West. These men persuaded Mr. Benson to take hold of the problem. The Junior Achievement Bureau was established at Springfield, Mass. Several buildings were erected for it—a structure for offices, a laboratory, experimental workshops, an assembly hall and a camp ground, all of which are used daily by boys and girls from New England and other eastern states. Leaders of the young folk and grown men and women use these facilities and find in them the helps they need wherefrom to form new achieve-

ment clubs of their own. So the movement grows. Thousands of achievement club members are now engaged in the activities planned at the Springfield headquarters, which include brush making, leather work, basketry, textiles, cooking, metal craft, wood craft, paper making, etching, home improvement, toy making, electrical appliances, radio equipment and many other things. This utilization of the natural play instinct of youth and its application to modern conditions in large towns grows by leaps and bounds. It is a splendid contribution of the farms to the cities.

### Ship Subsidy and National Unity

AN ECHO from the recent Governors' Convention held at Mackinac Island is heard in the news that the executives of four mid-western states have declared themselves in favor of the proposition for federal subsidy of the merchant marine, ably placed before the convention by Gov. Ralph O. Brewster of Maine. The advocacy of ship subsidy by a Governor of the Pine Tree State recalls the stalwart support of this measure by Senator Frye, for many years a prominent figure in the United States Senate. A quarter of a century ago, when he was the chief proponent of this method of increasing the merchant marine, the middle western states, in fact, the great majority of states having no seacoast were so little interested in things maritime that they refused again and again to give the bill the support necessary to enact it into law.

In the intervening years, the shipyards at Bath which formerly resounded to the clink of busy hammers throughout the year became silent, and no longer do the citizens of Maine take a holiday in order that they may assemble in that city to witness the imposing spectacle of a ship launching. Steam vessels have so completely superseded sailing crafts that there is little demand for Maine-built schooners and square riggers which a half century ago plied the seven seas. It is highly fitting, therefore, that the mantle so long worn by Maine's venerable Senator should fall upon the present Governor and friend of ship subsidy, for such a measure might be expected to renew the lagging industry, even though its product should be steel steamships rather than wooden sailing vessels.

Another aspect of the situation indicative of the integrating patriotic sentiment of the country is the evidence of lessening sectional antagonism which formerly prevailed to a greater or lesser degree between the different parts of the country. It is being learned that the national welfare is the concern of all without regard to section or industry. The wheat growing states of the West; the cotton growing South; the commercial mid-Atlantic states, as well as industrial New England, have a primary interest in the building up of national enterprise, particularly when the national defense is involved. Developments of Governor Brewster's proposal will be watched with deep interest throughout the country.

### "Out Goes the Doctrine of Fear"

ONE can scarcely imagine an article more calculated to inspire those unfortunate enough to be temporarily under restraint in prisons than the leading editorial in the July number of the Leavenworth New Era, a four-page sheet published by persons in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. It is entitled "Out Goes the Doctrine of Fear" and urges in a few well-worded paragraphs the fallacy of this emotion as a driving force and the vital importance of the power of love and helpful association.

We must give sunshine to the present dominating belief that man is the master of his own fate, says the article in question, adding:

You may look in vain over the pages of history for an age in which mass competition and personal struggle has been as keen as it is in our midst today; but it is just this natural drive to succeed without fear that has made of us a nation of self-dependent, exponents of personal efficiency. The success of the United States is mainly due to freedom from fear and to self-dependence.

For centuries the world has been in bondage to fear. As it gains a sense of freedom therefrom it is measurably progressing out of barbarism into true rationalism and something of the realization of the brotherhood of man. Not only the prisoners in Leavenworth, but those in the shackles of distress and trouble everywhere can find benefit from casting out of consciousness the age-old tormentor, fear, and replacing it with what the writer of the article referred to well speaks of as "new hope, new ambition, a new spirit of wholesome endeavor."

### Editorial Notes

Foreign chemists attending meetings of the American Chemical Society's Institute at State College, Pennsylvania, are reported to have expressed themselves as amazed at the frankness and detailed character of the disclosures of American chemical manufacturing methods made before the institute. Maybe those speaking believed in what Alexander Smith wrote: "If you wish to preserve your secret, wrap it in frankness."

That a conference of educationists considering the subject of "freedom," of course in its relation to education, should have chosen Locomo as a meeting place, seems particularly fitting. And to read that the atmosphere is alive with eagerness and good fellowship augurs well. One delegate defined true freedom as the conquest of self. That augurs even better.

There is a certain satisfaction in what Prof. Herman U. Kantorowicz of Freiburg University stated the other day in New York when speaking on "The Future of the German Republic." "Attempts to restore the monarchy or establish dictatorships in Germany are possible," he said in part, "but they are doomed to failure."

With two news items in contiguous columns telling of the forming by New York City policemen of an evening dress squad, and carrying the information that Los Angeles policemen may possibly wear red to render them more conspicuous, it would seem time for someone to sing of "clothes and the policeman."

Will the electric plow reduce the harrowing part of farming?

### Farms Along the Way

THE road, straight and unbending as a yardstick, seemed to go on for untold miles. On either side the telegraph poles stood in soldierly precision, until, as they reached the vanishing point they merged into each other and so disappeared. Flat fields of young corn, planted in long parallel lines, only served to add to the monotony of the landscape.

Looking ahead we decided that, no matter what the road map said or the odometer registered, the next city was too far away to make that night. We had just passed a comfortable looking red brick house displaying the sign "Rooms for Tourists." We reversed the engine and went slowly backward. It seemed worth investigation, anyhow.

The woman who came to speak to us had pretty gray hair and wore a large businesslike-looking apron over her faded pink dress. She appeared to be a little weary, but her voice was bright and responsive as she answered our inquiries. "Yes, indeed," she said, "we have plenty of room for you. The house is quite large."

She apologized because she had no supper to give us. "We've had so many guests today," she said. We told her that we had sufficient sandwiches and crackers for a picnic meal if she could supply us with some milk.

"I will gladly do that," she said; and then she pointed toward the back of the barn. "There's a fine place in that field yonder where you could eat your sandwiches. If you will wait while I get the milk, I will open the gate for you." She seemed to be quite relieved to know that we should not have to go supperless.

For a few minutes we stood there waiting and gazed over those flat, uninteresting fields, and wondered. Were the people here too much occupied with their work to feel the monotony of it all? We had been driving for many hours with very little change of scenery, and already we longed for something different to look at. What could it mean to those who lived here, year in, year out?

We had our picnic beside a little running brook. Presently someone came and drove the cows from a distant field, and we watched them wading across the water on their way to the barn. The air blew cool and sweet after the heat of the day and later we were grateful for the comfortable beds that were ready for us when we went into the house.

During the night it rained, and the farmer's Ford, which had stood outside the barn to make room for ours, took quite a while to start the next morning, but I heard no word of complaint. It was taken for granted that, we being the guests, our interests stood first.

The state of the weather delayed our departure, so for a time we waited, talking to our hostess.

"When I put up that 'Tourist' sign, people said it spelled failure," she told us. "But I didn't see it that way. Of course, things aren't what they were in this part, the price of grain and all being so low. But my second girl is going through college next year and the money I make this way helps."

"You are helping to make a long journey enjoyable to people like ourselves," I said, thinking of the happy time the children had the night before. She smiled. "I don't expect to travel a long way myself," she said, "but I like meeting people and hearing about other places. Maybe I enjoy their trips as much as they do."

This, then, was an answer to our unspoken question of the night before. These people were making a new interest for themselves, forgetting their apparent isolation in hearing about the experiences of others.

In the western part of Kansas, at another farm where we stayed overnight, the grandmother sat and talked with us. She grew chattily reminiscent and told us how she

remembered seeing an automobile for the first time. "We all stopped our work to look at it," she said. "It came along the road right past the house."

She was interested to hear about our journey and told us how she and her husband had come from a more eastern part of the State when they were newly married. "We rode in a covered wagon," she said.

"It must have been very tedious traveling in those days," we remarked sympathetically. "John and I didn't find it so," she replied. "We enjoyed every mile of the way." Then a smile crept into her eyes as if at some thought of her own. "It seemed as if we would have liked to have gone on for ever."

From something she told us later it appeared that they had always longed to see the mountains. "But we were anxious to get our farm started," she explained, "and then the children came along. Somehow we kind of settled down, but John always did have a hankering to see Pike's Peak."

She gazed through the open door toward the west. "Sometimes on an evening," she said, "he'd stand and look at the clouds over there and make believe they were mountains. He always seemed to think Pike's Peak would look like one of those big white clouds."

Presently she turned to us again. "You'll be seeing it pretty soon?" she inquired. "In a day or two maybe?"

We told her that we expected to see it from a distance on the morrow.

"Well, well," she said, "people travel fast these days." Then she added, "Perhaps I'll be seeing it myself soon; my son has just bought an automobile." Then she laughed softly. "I don't know as how John would have cared about going that way to see Pike's Peak. He never was one to be rushed."

We stayed at farms along the way as often as it was possible and we enjoyed each new experience.

At one place where we stopped, a young woman came out to speak to us, her hands all stained with strawberry juice. "I'm making jam," she said.

Our faces fell a little, I think. "Perhaps you're too busy to get us any supper," we said. We had traveled since early morning and the one who sits behind the steering wheel had gone inexorably on, intent upon making a certain mileage. Now it was getting late and even our Spartan driver admitted that it was time to call a halt.

Our feelings revived again when the young woman denied that she was too busy to provide for us. "I'll have some supper for you," she said, "just as soon as I can get it cooked."

A few minutes later we saw her hunting around in the henhouse for the new-laid eggs, and just as soon as we had washed the road dust from our faces and hands she called us in to have our meal. I do not know how she found time to finish making the strawberry jam, but before the meal was ended she had some on the table for us to eat with the homemade sponges.

It was in Missouri we nearly lost one of our party, for they wanted to keep the youngest member of the family and make a farmer out of him. "I can't promise that you'll make a fortune," the good man told him with a twinkle in his eye, "but you can ride the old gray horse every day and feed the pigs." It was a sore test for the filial affection of a little boy, but despite the fact that there were nine baby pigs with curly tails the family feeling won.

Wherever we went the children were allowed to explore the barns and were given opportunities to become acquainted with the live stock, and we all learned something of what it means to be a farmer. In opening up his home in this way to the traveler, the farmer is not only performing a service but he is establishing a closer relationship between himself and the rest of us.

### From the World's Great Capitals—London

LONDON. A RING which, it is claimed, is the identical one given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex, has just changed hands here for 250 guineas. It is of gold and bears an Italian portrait of the Queen, in sixteenth century ruff. It is said to have descended from Lady Francis Devereaux, daughter of the Earl of Essex, in unbroken succession from mother to daughter, until it came to Louisa, daughter of John, Earl of Granville. She married Thomas Thynne, second Viscount Weymouth, and sixteen years ago the ring was sold, with other Thynne heirlooms, the purchaser being Lord Michelham. It has now been sold to Ernest Makower of Holmwood, Binsford, Oxfordshire, who has presented it to Westminster Abbey, where it will be permanently on view, when a suitable case has been made for it, on the tomb of Queen Elizabeth.

The Lord Mayor has been giving a most unusual reception at the Mansion House. That historic place, usually associated in the imagination with pomp and formality, has just been the scene of a gathering of 1200 railway men, comprising every grade of the service, from chairman of boards of directors to the humblest employees. The promotion of good will was the occasion for the gathering, and there was an entire absence of class distinction of any kind. Many of those who attended have won distinction in their posts through long and meritorious service, and it was noticeable that while women are not as a rule conspicuous in transportation activities, there were a great many of them among the invited guests.

Two hundred British university students, including representatives from Cambridge, Oxford and London, have just passed through here on their way to Canada on a two months' harvesting tour. They carry literature with them ranging from Horace and Virgil to the last volume of Edith Sitwell's verse, and are to resume their college careers here in the autumn. Their visit is the sequel to one paid to Canada last year by twenty-five students from Wye Agricultural College, who brought back such enthusiastic reports of their reception that the National Union of Students organized this year's larger mission. The majority of those now en route look forward to making their homes in Canada after they have completed their education.

The first cost and operation of motorcars is much higher in Britain than in the United States or the British Dominions, and consequently many who would like to own cars purchase motorcycles with sidecars instead. Two such London motorcycleists, S. T. Gianfield and Flight-Sergeant Sparkes, have now left on a journey of 15,000 miles around the world, which they expect can be completed in 120 days. They will use their sidecars as beds and their route will be via Germany, Austria, Yugoslavia, Constantinople, the Syrian Desert, Basra, Bombay, and Straits Settlements, Australia, and the United States.

British sailormen have been much interested in the presence here of that fine specimen of the United States Navy, the cruiser Detroit, flagship of Vice Admiral Guy B. Burroughs, which has been lying at anchor at the mouth of the Thames. A pleasant impression has been produced by the orderly conduct of the officers and men who have been ashore in parties to play baseball at Gravesend, where they have been on the friendliest terms with the residents.

For several centuries past Grays Inn has been possessed of a library, many of the books in which were regarded as so valuable that they were chained to the desks on which they rested. About 100 of these volumes with their old covers and metal loops for the chains are still treasured in the library. It has recently been decided by the Benchers of the Inn that an extension to the library is needed, and this is to be carefully carried out to harmonize

with the color and character of the existing buildings. The new addition will be capable of housing 50,000 books and will be known as the Holker Library, in memory of Lord Justice Holker, who was a member of Grays Inn. There are thousands of people walking along Holborn every day with its hurry and jostle and noise, who never know that a few yards off the street one may step into a medieval calm of old buildings and glimpses of green lawn which can have altered its aspect but little in two or three hundred years.

The policy of the Government of the Irish Free State in using Erse, the native Irish language, in all business and state communications, has resulted in many difficulties in England, where very few people are able to read or understand this little-known tongue. About the most restrained thing said about it is to call it a "philological incubus." An English artist tells of an incident which indicates that few of the Irish themselves understand Erse. He says that he stopped at a cottage in County Wicklow for lunch and saw a framed card on the wall reading "Ici on parle Français." When an old Irish woman brought in the lunch he addressed her in French, but she only stared at him and said, "What are ye trying to say?" He explained that he had been misled by the notice, and she replied, "I bought them from a tinker goin' by and I thought the words was 'God bless the home' in Irish."

Sayings of the Week: People grow with the tasks they undertake.—Prof. Gustav Cassel of Stockholm.

The Russian revolution, and especially the propaganda of it in Great Britain, has been the greatest disaster in the history of the British labor movement.—Mrs. Sidney Webb.

I am convinced that almost all mountains look best from below.—Dean Inge.

### Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### "Out of the Mouths of Babes"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: One evening recently our little family, my husband, myself and two boys, aged twelve and fourteen, attended a motion-picture theater.

The theme of the picture was "The Reformation of Two Young Thieves": a girl, who stole food for her aged grandfather and a young man who robbed wealthy restaurant patrons of their jewels, etc.

Of course the young couple fell in love, and the girl worked in partnership with the man who provided gorgeous clothes and entertainment for her, meanwhile.

The story ended in the girl's realization of her sin and in her reforming the youth by refusing to marry him unless he straightened up.

The point I want to bring out is that my younger son remarked after the performance, "Mother, that was not a good picture. It might cause other people to steal." The good points were completely overshadowed by the evil.

Now certainly that fulfills the prophecy, "Out of the mouths of babes . . ." and it shows that youth does not want crime pictures. My children are just average all around boys, no better, no worse than thousands of others, but they like the clean outdoor pictures—the news and travel scenes; and both of them thoroughly enjoyed "The Ten Commandments" and have spoken of it often in the two years since they witnessed it.

Little River, Fla. (Mrs.) E. L. MARTELOCK.